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# Near East/North Africa Report

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PAKISTAN BECOMING 'MOUTHPIECE OF ANTISOVIETISM'

BK251618 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 5 May 81 p 2

[Text] The United States intends to grant Pakistan 2,500 million within the framework of the five-year programme of building up military aid to that country with a view of turning it into Washington's strategic springboard in South East Asia. The aid figure was disclosed in a WASHINGTON POST interview by foreign minister of Pakistan Agha Shahi, who recently paid an official visit to the U.S. capital, and who met with top leaders of the Ronald Reagan administration.

He said he would soon come to Washington for the final round of negotiations on the deal which envisages the granting of \$400 million to Pakistan every year in the form of credits to purchase American arms, and another \$100 million as economic aid. Agha Shahi expressed confidence that the American Congress would not stand in the way of the realization of the programme.

His confidence stems from the fact that Pakistan in the recent time has been turning into an obedient tool of Washington's foreign policy designs. The country's territory is the main base for aggression against the neighbouring sovereign state--the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Counter-revolutionary gangs undergo military training in Pakistan and are then sent into Afghanistan. American, Chinese and Egyptian-made weapons are also being sent into that country.

It is exactly Pakistan which has lately become one of the mouthpieces of anti-Sovietism in the region, intensively echoing Washington in its slanderous propaganda campaign.

Such a policy cannot but meet support and "gratitude" of Washington. Immediately after Agha Shahi's visit the U.S. Government officially requested the Congress to lift the existing legislative restrictions on granting military aid to Pakistan which were introduced in connection with the work in developing its own nuclear potential which is under way in that country.

The request was met with "sympathy" at the Congress, according to the press. Among the weapons planned to be delivered to Pakistan's are American F-15 and F-16 fighter-planes, intensively sought by the Ziaul Haq regime.

Congressmen Donal Ritter and Joel Pritchard returned from their trip to Pakistan a few days ago. At a special press conference they made an instigative call for greater support to the bandit groupings which entrenched themselves in Pakistan and which conduct struggle against the legitimate Afghan government.

CSO: 4920/386

## AFGHANISTAN

### KARMAL SAYS GIVING UP PREMIER'S POST

BK221314 Hong Kong AFP in English 1253 GMT 22 May 81

[Article by Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 22 May (AFP)--Afghan President Babrak Karmal has reinforced diplomatic reports of an impending government reshuffle in Kabul by saying he plans to relinquish the post of prime minister.

He told the Indian news magazine BLITZ, in an interview published today, that because the prime minister was answerable to the Revolutionary Council, which he heads, he could not be brought to task for any mistakes.

"I became the prime minister in certain circumstances and much water has flowed down the Kabul River since then," he said.

"I am president of the Revolutionary Council...and if I combine both jobs, how can I be questioned when I go wrong?"

Mr Karmal added that it was also a matter of principle for him to step down as premier because the interim constitution laid down that the council president would administrate the country only until a prime minister was named.

Western diplomatic analysts said earlier this week that Mr Karmal, who belongs to the dominant parcham (FLAG) faction of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, would hand over the premiership to a member of the Khalq (peoples), faction to defuse the crisis between the two sides.

Analysts said such a move would appease the Khalqis, who feel that they are under-represented in the present government.

The 14-year-old rivalry between the factions degenerated into violent clashes after the 1979 coup in which President Hafizollah Amin, a Khalqi, was killed and Mr Karmal took over power.

Mr Karmal included about six Khalqis in his government but was reported to have encouraged moves to purge Khalqis from the army.

Western diplomats here had reported the arrival in Kabul of Assadullah Sarwari, a former vice-premier and leading Khalqi who was sent on diplomatic exile to Mongolia last July.

They interpreted his arrival as a reconciliatory mission.

Some reports said that Mr Sarwari, who once headed the Afghan secret police, Khad, was in line for the job of prime minister in an impending government reshuffle.

If the post goes to any other Khalqi, two prominent ministers are considered likely candidates--Mohammad Aslam Watanjar (communications) or Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy (interior).

Mr Karmal first indicated that he might step down from the premiership in a speech on April 26, when he announced that a change should be brought in the government apparatus.

CSO: 4920/386

## AFGHANISTAN

### BRIEFS

SIXTH PLENUM POSTPONED--New Delhi, 27 May (AFP)--The sixth plenum of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), scheduled for this month to decide on a new prime minister, has now been postponed till early June, Western diplomatic sources said here today. Mr Karmal, who holds the post of prime minister along with that of president of the Revolutionary Council, had announced last week that he would relinquish the post. Meanwhile, Mr Karmal launched an initiative to patch up differences between the two factions of the PDPA. An unspecified number of former ministers belonging to the Khalq faction of the party, who were jailed after the Soviet intervention, were brought to the city from the Pul-i-Charki prison on May 20 for a three-hour meeting with Mr Karmal, the informants here said. The Soviet ambassador was also present at the meeting. The informants here could neither identify the ministers nor say if they were freed after the meeting, which was held in the president's palace. The informants reiterated that former Afghan vice premier, Assadollah Sarwari who was sent to diplomatic exile in Mongolia last summer by Mr Karmal has returned to Kabul. Mr Sarwari belongs to the Khalq faction of the party which is opposed to Mr Karmal's parcham faction. [Text] [BK271351 Hong Kong AFP in English 1318 GMT 27 May 81]

DEFENSE MINISTER IN MOSCOW--Moscow--Afghanistan defense minister, Gen Mohammad Rafi', has spent the past two weeks in Russia for medical treatment, according to official reports. Kabul's Moscow Embassy confirmed yesterday that he was still in the area, but Afghan diplomats were not in a position to say what was wrong with him or how long he would stay. Western diplomats believe the true purpose of the general's extended stay could be to take part in a review of Soviet and Afghan army operations against Moslem guerrillas in Afghanistan. [Excerpt] [LD291117 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 29 May 81 p 6]

CSO: 4920/386

# PREPARATION OF RETALIATION BILL ASCRIBED TO KHOMEYNI

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 13 May 81 p 1

[Text] Tehran--More than anything else, the critics should better know that the Bill on Retaliation was structured with the Imam's supreme jurisprudence and 'fatvas' which were given priority wherever a dispute in fatvas of the faqih ranks was found, Supreme Chief Justice said Monday.

Retaliation generally calls for quid pro quo--tit-for-tat, slap for slap, blow for blow--Islamic punishment. Fatva generally means a religious jurisprudence and judgement by Marajeh leaders that the Shi'ites follow.

The bill had come under heavy attack by critics who had sharply questioned the bill and had issued a communique citing their objections.

Beheshti's remarks were made in a first free debate held in the Court of Justice.

Four persons took part in the debate, including Beheshti, Ayatollah Javadi Amali, and jurists Khaza'i and Tobrabi.

Others were a group of judicial students, lawyers of court of justice and experts on legal affairs.

The IRP leader mainly responded to charges of "those who signed a communique with objections on Bill of Retaliation. "Beheshti blasted the critics by stressing that the bill was based on fatvas of Marajeh and Vali-e-Faqih Imam Khomeyni.

"We have not forgotten that these supporters of the gentlemen, until one or two months before revolution's victory, used to tell us that the leadership of Imam Khomeyni is not practical," the chief justice added.

Beheshti's address was to "those people who wrote that the translation of statements of old faqihs cannot cure any disease."

Saying that necessary team of experts were present in the process of preparation of the bill, Beheshti was surprised on the critics who had objected: "How good it would have been, had the lawyers/jurisprudents would have had a share in preparing Retaliation bill!"

The Ayatollah added: "This bill was not and is not something new and these are those very Islamic orders."

In a counter-response to question the credibility of objections of the critics of Retaliation bill, Beheshti recited a saying that goes something like this:

When Hazrat-e-Imam-e-Zaman, Mehdi (AS), re-emerges in the world with pure Islamic laws for implementation, some people ask "Now what on earth is this?," even though the orders are Islam in itself.

Beheshti then said, the meetings will continue every Monday until the Majlis approves the bill.

Referring to "the sponsors of a communique who scoffed at such meetings and said the meeting meant for propaganda," the chief justice asked: "How could the honorable judges pass this judgment in this respect?"!!

Beheshti reiterated he does favor calm and positive free debate "but, with a height of surprise, we see that from this group who has issued this communique, it has been said that this meeting is not credible for a scientific debate and that the debate needs an open, free atmosphere allowing for a scientific discussion."

Beheshti added: "But they (the critics) themselves have launched a military-type laughable invasion in the press" and provincial statements in support of the communique are based on unscientific grounds.

"To change and transform the judicial system, we profit by the fatvas of Vali-e-Amr and our Marajehs: Those persons whose sacrifice and link with God has triumphed in the success of revolution.

"Is there any other beginning which could be more Islamic more logical and more justifiable, than this," the chief justice asked in conclusion.

Ayatollah Seyed Asadollah Madani, Friday prayer Imam of Tabriz, met with the chief justice after the conclusion of the Retaliation debate.

CSO: 4920



# WAY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ISLAMIC LAWS DISCUSSED

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 17 May 81 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Speaking on the bill on Retaliation--"tit-for-tat" Islamic punishments, Hojjatol-Eslam Mohammad Javad Hojjati Kermani believed that the bill imposition be delayed, generally due to the factors described above.

He said such essays on Islamic guiding laws "should not be approved in the Majlis," said Kermani who is also a deputy in the Majlis. The Retaliation bill itself is an approved bill of God, the clergy stressed.

"And considering the fact that our Revolutionary Leader and Ayatollah Montazeri have said that 'our society is still only Islamic for namesake and has not really become Islamic in practice,' therefore, imposition of these Islamic measures should be delayed."

In an exclusive interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Hojjatoleslam discussed at length the issue of freedom required for individual and the society.

He believed the present freedom in society can never be compared with that Taghuti period: During shah's time, there was no courage to find faults offend a guard "whereas presently, for instance, they raise voice against president of the country and even the revolutionary leader."

Evaluating the present "amount of freedom" under a constitutional framework, Kermani established that "in some cases, the boundary of Constitution has been bypassed.

"And, to the contrary, in some cases it is lesser than the limits allowed by the Constitution. This means that present there are some handicaps within these freedoms."

Hojjatoleslam Kermani analysed that these handicaps exist "because of not understanding the real meaning of freedom which is defined in Islam."

"And I can courageously say that a portion of the differences between the country's officials are also owing to the effect of these very differences on definition of freedom," the Tehran's deputy added.



"Had the revolutionary leader's statements and policy guidelines, which is the True Islam, been implemented since the very beginning, these confrontations between the groups will never have taken place," he said.

The groups were not specifically identified.

Kermani termed formation and existence of the Tripartite Commission as effective and soothing. "Formation of this Commission, at least from the psychological point of view, somewhat created a hope in the people and gave society a comparatively calmer period."

CSO: 4920

# ISLAMIC MOVEMENT IN NATION LAUDED BY ARABIC PAPER

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 14 May 81 p 3

[Text] Tehran--A call for the unity of Moslems against the oppressors of the world is a fundamental reason for the success of the Islamic movement in Iran, an Arabic newspaper ALZEMNAT-AL-ARABIA in Sharjah has commented recently.

Real Islam always invites the masses to stand against the world oppressors and this is why the Islamic movement in Iran has been so successful, the article said.

The article was prepared as an answer to another written by an Iraqi writer. It said that the logic of Islam emphasizes that one should always stand for a righteous cause. It said that this should be so even when wrong is at its acme. Proof of this can be seen in the movement of the Moslem people of Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. It was the leadership which succeeded in overthrowing the former Iranian shah when he was at the peak of power.

The only weapons of the Iranian at the time were belief and faith. While Saddam and the rulers of Baghdad are today claiming that they have gained victory, they have really not. Let us suppose they have, against whom they have gained this victory is the question which needs answer. Is this victory against the occupiers of Qods? No. It is against the militant Moslem nation of Iran.

Of course, it is well known that the Iraqi regime after signing the Treaty of Algeria in 1975, claimed that the Ba'athist regime of Iraq had taken a revolutionary action. It was considered that the signing of the treaty was a revolutionary action. It is difficult to understand how this action of theirs and what they are doing at present can be related, the article said.

It is an open fact, that all Zionist and Arabic propaganda are directed against the Islamic movements and were trying to prove them as worthless. The Moslem nation of Iran and the Moslem of the world know well about the important leadership role of Imam Khomeyni, which has been directing the Islamic Revolution for 17 years now.

At that time Imam Khomeyni condemned the deposed shah and the occupier regime of Qods and the world imperialism. He constantly continued his struggle against all superpowers and the shah, till they put him in jail and finally exiled him. But nothing could prevent him from struggling against the superpowers and finally he was able to expel the shah out of Iran and establish an Islamic government in the country.

The article continued to state that another question which was brought up by the Iraqi writer was that in Iran today there were demonstrations by opposing parties within Iran. But, the article said, this is the best proof of the existence of freedom in Iran.

It asked further whether the opposition parties in Iraq demonstrate against that regime. Do they dare to participate in anti-government demonstrations," it asked again.

The other question which was brought up by the Iraqi writer on which he laid particular stress was that the present regime in Iran was far away from real Islam, the article said. The article answering this criticism said the writer has been influenced both by West and East and so was his judgment. Islam in Iran has never been in favor of Arab mercenaries, the article contended in response to the writer's contention.

Arabic Islam has always had its line in the mis-direction of Islam preventing Moslems from standing up for their true rights, the article said further. Islam as presented by the Arabs has always tended to support the superpowers of the East and West in the region and keep the Islamic world under their thumbs, it argued.

Real Islam invites progressive movements to stand against the world oppressors, it said. And this is only done in the Islamic Republic of Iran causing both East and West to be afraid of it, the article said. Mercenaries who in order to support the superpowers interest in the region are fighting against Iran, the article concluded.

CSO: 4920

## CLANDESTINE RADIO ON SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

GF251236 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 24 May 81

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots, in his speech in the Georgian SSR near the northern border of Iran, Leonid Brezhnev warned the United States of the explosive situation in the Persian Gulf region and proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union hold talks on the security of this region. In addition, he reiterated the Soviet Government's readiness to discuss the Afghan issue with the United States.

The security of the Persian Gulf is a pretext the Soviet Union has selected for the Iranian issue. There is no need for the Soviet Union to hide its involvement in Afghanistan. However, its relationship with Iran requires that nothing be said explicitly and that its motives and goals not contradict the UN Charter, which requires that member countries refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of other countries.

Therefore, if one removes the masks in this political fancy dress party, one finds that the Soviet Union wants to initiate a dialogue and make a deal with the United States on Iran and Afghanistan. The United States is evading the issue and prefers to postpone discussion on this subject. The first contracts between the two superpowers in mid-autumn would deal with arms limitation and would gradually move to Persian Gulf security.

The point that has attracted observers is why the Soviet Union is so insistent on opening a dialogue with the United States on Iran and Afghanistan and why the United States is evading the issue. The answer can be found in the events of the region. In other words, one should know what makes the Soviet Union afraid and why it wants to start a dialogue as soon as possible. What advantages would the Soviets have in an early round of talks with the United States, and why do they find the postponement of the subject in their disinterest?

To find a suitable answer, we should look back to the period when the Soviet Union found an opportunity to grab Afghanistan and invade a nonaligned country--which did not belong to any of the present military pacts--with an army of 100,000 men and with peace of mind. Khomeyni and his so-called Islamic Republic gave the Soviets this opportunity. To be more specific, Khomeyni presented Afghanistan to the Soviets. After seizing the U.S. Embassy and taking its employees hostage, it encouraged the Soviet Union to take advantage of the situation and to do whatever it wanted to the defenseless people of Afghanistan.

Following the invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union thought the United States would not tolerate Khomeyni and would have to use military force to rescue its hostages. The presence of U.S. military forces within the Soviet security zone would consolidate the Soviet position politically and would justify the military invasion of Afghanistan. In turn, this would give the United States a free hand in Iran.

However, all this did not happen, and the United States did not make a move. It had a military rescue plan, but it was aborted and a number of burned bodies and helicopters were left behind. Now the Soviet Union is worried, because Khomeyni's regime is on the verge of collapsing without U.S. interference. If this regime collapses, it will be impossible to find another regime that will do so much for the Soviet Union and will even let known Soviet agents operate alongside Islamic party activists while pretending to follow the imam's line.

CSO: 4906/272

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON IRAN'S NEW OIL AGREEMENT

NC271539 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 27 May 81

[Text] Following revelations made by Radio Iran and other new sources concerning the recent colonialist agreements between Khomeyni's regime and oil companies, the Islamic Oil Ministry apparently deemed it necessary to reply and, in an attempt to rebuff our reports, announced that due to wartime conditions the recent oil agreements will be kept confidential and the nation will not be informed of details since this might be exploited by the enemy.

Of course, there is no need to comment any further on whether the Khomeyni regime officials are lying or not. We consider it necessary to recall that an agreement was recently signed between Khomeyni's regime and a consortium consisting of British, Dutch and German oil companies by virtue of which the said consortium will drill, extract, transport and export Iranian crude oil from all southern oil resources for a period of 12 years.

In this agreement the price of oil is allegedly to be calculated on the basis of the OPEC price, but, in reality, during the period of the contract, once operational costs are deducted the consortium will be paying only \$9.25 per barrel to Khomeyni's regime. This price is less than 1/4 the price set by OPEC. The remainder of the money will be pocketed by Khomeyni's masters and engineers of the Islamic Republic under the label of operational costs and capital depreciation.

By virtue of the same agreement that has been kept confidential by the Islamic Republic and details of which have not been announced to the nation, once the war ends the consortium will be assigned to reconstruct the Abadan refinery and will receive 35 percent of the refinery's production at the price of crude oil from Iran as payment for expenses.

This disgraceful and colonialist agreement has been signed for a 12-year period and the consortium has the option to renew it for a further 12 years.

A noteworthy point is that Khomeyni's regime, on behalf of the Iranian nation, has guaranteed that any political alteration or change of regime will not affect the agreement. Therefore, Iran's future government will either have to accept this disgraceful agreement or pay great sums as compensation to the consortium to cancel it on the basis of international laws.

This is what Khomeyni's regime is hiding from you and why it has been declared confidential on the excuse of wartime conditions.

CSO: 4906/272



## BRIEFS

**MISSILES DESTROY DEZFUL**--Our correspondent reports from Andimeshk that the city of Dezful was destroyed during the missile bombing by the Iraqi airforce. For several days in succession, this sensitive and important area of Dezful in Khuzestan Province has been receiving heavy blows from the Iraqi army. The flood of people and war refugees fleeing amidst the fire and smoke to the fields is a pitiful scene. Three days after the bombing the relief groups, which were supposed to have arrived in Dezful to help the refugees immediately after the city was bombed, have still not arrived. Water, electricity and the telephone network have been cut off and the inhabitants in this calamity-stricken city are without food, refuge, medicines and water in 48 degrees [celsius] heat. (?Some of the families fleeing Dezful are using all possible means, and even walk, to reach other cities.) Half of the houses in the city have been destroyed; government offices and organizations are closed and there is no sign of any men of the mobilization group, revolutionary guards and security officers. Our correspondent adds that it is said that Iraq's missile attack on Dezful has (?destroyed) the Vahdati air base and the huge Mohammad Reza Shah dam near the city as well, but due to the fact that there is no access to the region, details on this are not yet clear. [Text] [NC221114 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 21 May 81]

**MULLAHS' SENSITIVITY TO RADIO**--In Tehran's Friday prayers yesterday Sheikh Khamene'i condemned all radio stations that are not in the hands of or controlled by the Islamic Republic or those that do not support this medieval regime, which supports imperialism and zionism. He who mentioned the Voice of America, Radio Israel and the BBC as a pretext to attack Radio Iran condemned us for spreading rumors. The Mullahs' sensitivity to our radio stems from the interest shown by the people who are thirsting for truth from this radio. The pressure of suppression, the strict censorship of the government's mass media and the unlimited lying of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic has made the people tune to Radio Iran and to other foreign radios in order to be informed about the facts on incidents occurring in the country. Another reason why the people tune in to foreign radios is the fact that the Voice and Vision of the Mullahs does not broadcast music. The transmitters of Iraq, the United States and Israel have been able to get a large number of listeners because of the Iranian music they broadcast. The Mullahs, whose hands have been cut short in their resistance to the radios, recently banned the import of shortwave radios to the country in order to prevent the people from listening to any radio other than the Voice of the Mullahs. [Text] [NC231801 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 23 May 81]

COMMUNISM IN GULF--A Voice of Iran correspondent has reported from the Persian Gulf that activities by international communist agents in the Persian Gulf Sheikdoms, Kuwait, Iraq, Bahrain and other regional countries are intensifying each day. Syria's support for leftist extremists in this sensitive and vital area, to the extent of even granting asylum, financial aid and arms to them if necessary, as well as the Soviets' close contacts with the Kurds, Baluchis and communists dispersed throughout the (?Persian Gulf) islands and coasts, have created a complicated situation. Our correspondent has stated in his report: In the opinion of political observers, the political rivalry between the super-powers, which begins in Iranian and Iraqi Kurdistan and extends to the Persian Gulf, the Sea of Oman, Iran's southern coast and all the Arab islands, will create a dangerous future for these countries. Our correspondent has added: Intellectuals and politicians in these countries believe that the (?emergence) of another Indochina in (?this region) seems certain. [Text] [NC231958 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 23 May 81]

STUDENTS OCCUPY TURKISH CONSULATE--Iranian students occupied the Islamic Republic's Consulate in Istanbul. A Voice of Iran correspondent has reported from Turkey that a group of Iranian students in Turkish universities occupied the Tehran regime's consulate in Istanbul for 24 hours on Thursday. The Iranian students' spokesman, Bahram Shahabadi, told our correspondent: At a time when Tehran's Islamic regime sends unlimited foreign exchange through its embassy to a large number of knife-wielders of Khomeyni's secret policy, Savama, who have come to Turkey to spy, it prevents our foreign exchange allowance (?to be sent to us). The Iranian students temporarily ended their sitin after 24 hours at the request of the Turkish police. A resolution which they issued states that they will continue their struggles against Khomeyni's antistudent regime which has closed Iran's universities and does not even make it possible for the youths to study abroad. The Iranian students' sitin at the Islamic Republic's Consulate in Istanbul ended with shouts of "Death to Khomeyni and to the clerical regime." [Text] [NC232020 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 23 May 81]

REGIMENT CALLS UP CONSCRIPTS--The Susangerd gendarmerie regiment in an announcement has asked all conscripts who graduated 21 March 1980-20 March 1981 and in previous years and who were born 1959-1961 and are registered with Bostan, Hoveyzeh and Susangerd gendarmerie companies and who for certain reasons have not been dispatched to report to the Dasht-e Azadegan gendarmerie regiment at 'Allameh School in front of Nioc fire department on 25 May 1981 to be scheduled for dispatching. [Text] [GF241857 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 24 May 81]

PLANNED SEA OF OMAN JETTIES--Three commercial and fishing jetties will be built on the shores of the Sea of Oman. According to a PARS report, the governor general of Sistan and Baluchestan said in the course of announcing this news: The contract to construct one of these ports [as heard] has been drawn up and the project of constructing a jetty known as Iran Bandar [Iran Port] will be completed and made ready for use in 1 year. [Text] [LD250447 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 24 May 81]

MILITARY ADVISERS--According to news agency reports, the Tehran regime has decided to use foreign advisers to rebuild its army and armed forces. Raja'i's Defense Minister Colonel Fakuri's visits to Damascus and his meetings with Syrian military



authorities during the past month were for this reason. The Khomeyni regime first wanted to use Palestinian officers in its armed forces but, following protests by Iranian officers who were not ready to work under the supervision of Palestinian officers, it was decided to rebuild the army with Syrian and Libyan cooperation. During the meeting held in Khomeyni's residence yesterday in which Colonel Fakuri and Brigadier General Fallahi participated, the plan for the reconstruction of the armed forces and their training in Syria and Libya was presented to Ruhollah Khomeyni. Air force and ground force cooperation with Syria and Libya is the basis of the reconstruction plan. Well informed sources believe that if this plan is followed Soviet advisers will also be used in the armed forces because the weapons to be used in the future by the Iranian army under the clerical regime would be of Soviet and East European make. Considerable numbers of light and heavy weapons have been bought from Poland, the GDR and the Soviet Union. Some of these have been transported to Tehran. [Text] [GF251330 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 25 May 81]

BROADCASTS RESUMED--According to a Central News Bureau report from Ahvaz, the Ramhormoz television station began operation and from now on our dear compatriots in this city will be able to receive the national network programs of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran on channel 4. [Text] [LD251852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 May 81]

CONSCRIPTS CALLED--The Agha Jari gendarmerie regiment has asked all conscripts born between 1959 and 1961 who were registered with the Agha Jari regiment and who, for certain reasons, could not be dispatched 22 December 1980-20 January 1981 to report to the Agha Jari gendarmerie regiment at Ja'far Square at 0800 on 8 June 1981. [Text] [GF281338 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 27 May 81]

ARMS PURCHASES FROM PRC--Our correspondent has reported that, on (76) May, the commander of the Tehran regime's ground forces left for the PRC at the head of a delegation to hold talks with the PRC military officials on (7)equipping) and purchasing modern heavy artillery equipment and surface-to-air missiles. Our correspondent added that Tehran's political and military circles comment on the Khomeyni's ground forces commander's secret trip, saying that the shortage of artillery equipment and the urgent need for surface-to-air missiles have decreased the defense power of the Islamic army. On the other hand, equipping the army with war materiel is an important problem in view of the foreign exchange shortage which the clerical regime faces these days. Quoting reliable sources, our correspondent states that the reason for holding talks on the purchase of arms from the PRC is that the Beijing leaders had promised to extend financial assistance to Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's government. [Text] [NC291136 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 28 May 81]

BALUCHIS TALKS--According to our correspondent's report on 21 May, the director of the Tehran regime's second department, Colonel Katibe'i, and five other colonels left for Pakistan to hold talks on the destiny of Baluchi patriots, who have placed the Mullahs in a difficult position with their struggles to free the homeland from the filthy Islamic Republic. Our correspondent added that over the past month, the Sistan and Baluchestan area has been the center of constant clashes between the Baluchi warriors and bloodthirsty revolutionary guards of the clerical regime,

and that a large number of revolutionary guards have been killed. Therefore the Raja'i government has thought of asking Pakistan for help in order to effect a mass killing of these strugglers of the homeland. Our correspondent continues that in addition to talks with Pakistani officials, the delegation also discussed the purchase of spare parts for the Islamic army as well as the infiltration of communism into the area, and that the Pakistani government promised to cooperate. [Text] [NC291148 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 28 May 81]

**MERGER OF ANTI-REGIME GROUPS**--Our correspondent in the state of Utah in the United States has reported that the Independent Organization of Utah has declared its solidarity with the National Resistance Movement. In a statement this organization says that the Iranian nation's liberation and salvation from the yoke of the (?sinister) despotism, ruling the country, and the achievement of solidarity and coordination are the duties of all national forces. Therefore the Independent Organization of Iranians living in Utah, which consists of students and intellectuals, declares their solidarity with the National Resistance Movement. [Text] [NC291143 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 28 May 81]

**FAULTY BELGIAN AMMO BOUGHT**--Our news sources in the Iranian army recently prepared a detailed report on how arms are being purchased for the armed forces. This report contains extremely interesting points that show how the nation's wealth is being plundered and what losses are being incurred by our nation because of the chaos stemming from the incompetence of the Islamic Republican regime and its mercenary and ignorant army commanders. Here we refer to part of this report. The sinister regime of the Mullahs is purchasing war material at prices many times the (?current) price through middlemen and in the black market. On this matter, it is necessary to make two points. First, the agents being sent to purchase arms are picked from among the most incompetent people. As an example, last year the deputy director of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic was sent on a mission to purchase arms. Second, this month two air force officers--a captain and a major--were sent to Belgium to buy bullets for the 20-mm guns on fighter aircraft. A noteworthy point is that these Belgian bullets were used by the Imperial Air Force many years ago but because of technical faults they jammed in the machineguns and blew up both the guns and the aircraft; in three cases, the front section of the fighters exploded. Following these incidents, the Belgian bullets were no longer used and they were destroyed. But now that these bullets will once again be used, we expect (?regrettable) incidents and even the crashing of Iranian fighters. [Text] [NC291848 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 29 May 81]

**LIBYAN SCHOOL IN TEHRAN**--A Voice of Iran correspondent reports from Tehran that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who considers himself to be the leader of the Arab world, recently attempted to open a [word indistinct] Libyan school in Tehran. The curriculum of the school conforms to the programs of the Libyan Education Ministry and all the lessons are taught in Arabic and Farsi. A noteworthy point is that in the school, classes on (?the book written by the Libyan leader) as well as on the struggle with imperialism are compulsory. Our correspondent says that Khomeyni's books [words indistinct] may be included in the compulsory lessons. [Text] [NC301401 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 29 May 81]

CSO: 4906/272

**ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT HADDAD GIVES VIEWS ON ARAB ISSUES**

Casablanca L'OPINION in French 27 Apr 81 pp 1-2

[Interview of Mr Nai Haddad, president of the Iraqi national assembly, in Morocco, date unspecified, by Laila Tazi]

[Text] Mr Nai Haddad, president of the Iraqi national assembly, was recently a guest in our country. In the interests of enlightening the readers of our journal and the Moroccan public in general as much as possible, Mr Haddad graciously consented to give our staffer Laila Tazi the interesting interview we publish below, as well as his photograph, courteously dedicated to readers of L'OPINION, for which we thank him kindly.

[Question] We are very familiar with the clear position of the Iraqi Republic on Arab and Islamic problems, just as everyone knows Morocco's positions on the same problems. But unfortunately we conclude that not all the Arab countries have yet arrived at what we will call the "age of maturity." What is your opinion of the peripheral and artificial disagreements which impede our countries from joining ranks on the path to unity?

[Answer] Some Arab regimes adopt positions that are not in accordance with the principles of Arabism, with Arab national interests. Aligning themselves blindly with the great powers, they in fact become agents of the interests and strategic dominance of those powers, thereby thinking they will get protection enabling them to survive.

Unpopular in their own countries, they act under remote control to create dissension and aggravate contradictions among the Arabs. Weak by their very nature and their unpopularity, they govern their subject peoples through repression and bloody terror, turning up their noses at freedom and democracy.

Their break with the Arab masses in their own country means that they are serving foreign powers more than the causes of Arab nationalism, and their actions, which are hostile to the interests of Arab nationalism, provide striking proof of this.

This is the case with Sadat, who took Egypt out of the fight waged by the Arab nations against Zionism and imperialism by signing the Camp David accords and the peace treaty with the Zionist enemy.

It is the same with the regimes of El Assad, Qadhdhafi and their like, who think they can hide their anti-Arab-nation actions by parading pan-Arab, progressive slogans which also give them an excuse to suppress by terror and oppression the legitimate reactions of the Arab masses with true pro-Arab sympathies in the countries they govern. These regimes, suspect at best, put obstacles in the path of Arab liberation movements by betraying their interests and sabotaging Arab unity. Their disregard for the decisions made at Arab summit meetings, which represent a bare minimum in terms of plans for common Arab action, and their nonparticipation in the Amman summit conference, after having vainly but obstinately attempted to keep it from being held, are further proofs of treason against the higher interests of Arabism. But the Arab masses see who is prefabricating dissension and provoking internecine struggle within our ranks, and they know who is manipulating them. However, such regimes are doomed to disappear, for they have identified themselves with deviationism, and the masses whom they govern by incarceration, torture, and assassination will not be long in getting the better of them.

[Question] Just as what is religiously lawful is breaking away from what is not, the rights of Iraq--in other words the Arabs--which you are seeking to restore in the Gulf are legitimate and historical, and their legitimacy should not be disputed. Why then has the Iranian Government openly embarked on its well-known provocations against Iraq, under the new regime there, instead of treating Iraq justly in accordance with Islamic principles which counsel "conduct yourself toward others in the same way you would have them conduct themselves toward you"?

[Answer] Iranian hegemonism is not a new development, for the Iranians have always clamored to satisfy their greed for the eastern part of the Iraqi Arab fatherland and the Arab Gulf region in particular, and successive Iranian regimes have always aspired to expand westward, to occupy the land and territorial waters of the eastern part of the Arab fatherland.

Thus, from the time of the ancient empires, to the time of the shah, and right up to the suspect Khomeyni regime, their imperialist, expansionist mentality has hardly changed. This wholesome mentality has always dictated their anti-Arab behavior--and their consistent unilateral rejection of any accord aimed at establishing a durable peace that respects the sovereignty of the Arab nation and good-neighbor principles. Have they not denounced, in the space of a single century, more than 20 treaties establishing the borders between Iraq and Iran? Was it not the father of the ex-shah who occupied the Ahouaz region with the complicity of British colonialism early in this century, even though it was Iraqi territory, and in disregard for the hostility of the Arab population which never gave up fighting against Iranian domination in that region even up to our own days? Was it not Shah Mohamed Reza who shortly before his fall occupied the three Arab islands of Tomb la Grande, Tomb la Petite and Abou Moussa by force? Did he not denounce the 1973 treaty redrawing the Iraqi-Iranian border, and lend his assistance to a conspiracy in northern Iraq in order to constrain the latter to renounce definitively all its sovereignty over Chatt al Arab, and force us to subscribe to the 1975 treaty of Algiers in order to save our territorial and popular unity and to wipe out the secessionist rebellion in northern Iraq that was supported by the shah, Zionism, and imperialism?



The present Iranian regime, with glowing slogans and lying statements, is continuing the same policy against Iraq and the Arab nations, as shown by the threats it holds over Iraq and the Gulf Arab states, over Bahrain and Democratic Yemen, claiming that those territories are part of Iran, and that Arab nationalism is a derivative of Zionism.

Even more, it has recently ratified the Shah's usurpations of the Arab territories already cited, bombarded Iraqi cities and towns with artillery and planes without a declaration of war, unilaterally denounced the 1975 treaty of Algiers, and tried to block the Straits of Hormuz and Chatt Al Arab, in order to control and hinder navigation at that point. This led us to meet Iranian hostility with force in order to defend our sovereignty, our national rights, and the dignity of the Arab people who are subjected every day to acts of aggression.

Our heroic army and our fighting militias in the people's army have succeeded in stopping the attack, and in inflicting devastating defeats on the Iranian regime, even penetrating into Iranian territory. Everyone knows that we are not warmongers, that we make no claims against Iran, or its wealth, that we shrink from doing any harm to the Iranian people, whom we were first to support in their national struggle for liberation and democracy, even after the reign of the Shah. But we demand our rights, and the restoration of what the Iranians have tried to usurp from us. This explains the great courage of our people in defending their land, in their desire to liberate it, and to impose their national sovereignty definitively on their whole territory.

Despite our stunning victories and the very serious defeats already inflicted on the adversary on various fronts of the war, we have called many times--from our strong and victorious position--for a cessation of hostilities and asked for the opening of peace talks, in order to resolve our problems with Iran, but with the condition that the latter recognize our incontestable national rights. Similarly, we have responded positively to all mediation efforts undertaken in the region or on a worldwide level--those of the UN, the Islamic Conference, and the Nonaligned Movement--constantly asserting our willingness to stop the fighting, to restore to Iran that portion of its own territory occupied by our army, but the condition that the usurper return to us what is rightfully ours. However, the Khomeyni regime, which has no respect for the real interests of the people of Iran, or the peoples of the entire region, continues to live in its dream world, referring to continue the war and ignore mediation attempts and international appeals for peace. This has forced us to deal them even harder blows. Despite that, we still remain ready to resolve, by peaceful means, our differences with Iran, whenever it is willing to do so; but if all dialogue is rejected, then we will not hesitate to demand other rights, I mean by that additional rights.

[Question] Morocco has had bitter experiences of being stabbed in the back--continuing even to this day--by its Arab and Islamic brothers, even though they owe it a great deal, perhaps even too much. Naturally, we are not expecting gratitude for what we consider to be duties we have performed, when over the last 14 centuries circumstances have required us to put our Muslim sentiments to the test. However, what does Iraq think about those who knowingly disrupt Islamic brotherhood and unity, those who by their ignoble deeds can only be serving the interests of the enemies of Islam and Muslims around the world, as well as the interests of Arabism? Whether they are against us, in our Sahara, or against you, in the Gulf?

[Answer] An Arab who puts himself at the service of foreign interests and does not hesitate to undermine the struggle for the liberation, rebirth, and development of the Arab world cannot be considered a real Arab.

President Saddam Hussein has said of this kind of Arab that they are only Arab by nationality, for no Arab worthy of the name would ever betray his own nation, or put himself body and soul in the service of its adversaries.

Those among us who, acting against the desires of the Arab masses wherever they are to be found, by supporting Iran and plotting with it, are, in fact, individuals who are isolated from their people and from the movement of national pan-Arab struggle. They are cowards who, if we look at them closely, have always fled from the national struggle waged by our great nation, and who are frightened in the face of any national drive toward liberation carried out by any Arab country. Their vile behavior has laid them bare, as well as their cowardice and the fact that they are only the pawns of foreign powers. But their game has been unmasked, and sooner or later they will be swept away by the irresistible wave of the real Arab revolution, whose members are committing all the potential of their country and their people in the service of the real interests of Arabism.

The treachery of such felons is all the more criminal because they know well the national--and just--struggle which Iraq is waging against Iran is at its very core the starting point and beginning of the irresistible march toward the total liberation of Palestine itself.

We have always called for dialogue to moderate territorial differences between Arab countries. And those who refuse to resolve their problems in a fraternal spirit through dialogue and go so far as to spill the precious blood of Arabs are in reality the enemies of our great cause, and intentionally provide pretexts for the intervention of foreign powers, while our real enemies are Zionism and foreign invaders. These are people who would like to weaken the Arab world still further, by the establishment of ministates, whose very existence would be abnormal, and thereby hope to increase the number of Arab states. They are thus willingly contributing to still greater division in the Arab world, instead of working to restore misplaced pieces of territory, in order to sabotage the work of Arab national reunification.

[Question] At the Holy Kaaba the leaders of the Muslim countries prayed together.... But, unhappily, the blood of Muslims continues to flow and Muslims continue to kill each other at various localities around the world. What can be concluded from this? Could there be, in your estimation, somewhat of a gradual return to the right path? Or, on the other hand, could there exist among us some individuals who might be called the "Sirat of Hypocrites," by which I mean selling their souls to the satanic enemies of Islam, whether from the East or the West?

[Answer] Real Islam is inspired only by the holy principles of the Koran; principles of freedom and justice which guarantee the dignity of the human being in all respects.

How could one be a Muslim and not be a free man? How could one be Muslim and deprive the masses of Muslims of freedom. He would not be a true Muslim if he did not conduct himself with total self-reliance, in accordance with the interests and aims, as a means of attacking other people whether Islamic or not. No true Muslim would provoke bloody fighting among coreligionists, promote the cause of the enemies of Islam, or help to suppress the [movement of] liberation of the Islamic peoples or impede their progress.

Khomeyni boasts of his devotion to Islam, but at the same time he refuses to follow the path of positive, sincere, constructive collaboration between Islamic peoples, and he spills the blood of Muslims with great abandon under various pretexts, contrary to the counsel of the Koran. All the while he boasts of his devotion to Islam, which is only a facade, yet he betrays the spirit, the letter, and the eternal message it offers through the precepts and holy principles which it enjoins, or for which it demands respect! It is the case of a kind of charlatanism.

[Question] Mr President, how far have Iraqi-Moroccan relations come along now, and what areas do they encompass? Also, what measures have been taken, or may be taken, to strengthen and improve those relations in the future.

[Answer] Relations between Iraq and Morocco are fraternal, positive, and dynamic. They are constantly and increasingly expanding, to encompass political, economic, cultural, and other domains. There is absolutely no doubt that the prospects for this cooperation are so vast that relations can be broadened in rapid stages in the interest of the Arab people in the two fraternal countries.

In particular, in the economic and cultural sectors. There is no more compelling proof of the strength and solidarity of those relations than the continuing support Iraq enjoys from the people and government of Morocco in the just war in which it is engaged.

And we are proud of this position of the Moroccan nation, which reflects one of the promising images of the fraternal and positive relations which grow stronger with every passing day between our countries.

The placing of Moroccan farmers in Iraq is another aspect of our close relations, as well as the placing of more and more Moroccan manpower in Iraq where it contributes to the execution of the development plans of our fatherland, Iraq, which welcomes them--as well as other Arab brothers--with love and pride. We firmly believe that the Arab fatherland is a real factual unity, and that the parceling out of the Arab fatherland, a great obstacle imposed by colonialism, must end.

In our programming and planning, we will never lose sight of the national and strategic goal which guides us, nor of the principle which must permeate inter-Arab relations, particularly in the political, economic and cultural fields. Likewise, we feel that the riches of the Arab fatherland should be used for the benefit of all the Arab masses, with the aim of achieving a total and balanced development in every country in the Arab world, so that economic complementarity will be achieved, and the potentialities of the most developed countries among us should be used to help the least advantaged. In this way, the road to Arab economic unity will be designed and prepared, and it is for this reason that Iraq always lends its economic assistance to all fraternal Arab countries, and looks for joint economic projects, offers Iraqi nationality to any Arab, whatever he may be, and permits the entry of any citizen of the Arab fatherland into Iraq without any restriction.

There is absolutely no doubt that these guiding principles of Iraqi policy are reflected in our relations with fraternal Morocco, whom we love and respect. In practice, they are embodied in the economic, political, and cultural relations



existing between our two sister nations. We can assert that these relations will in the near future be marked by even greater progress and development, for the great benefit of our two Arab peoples.

[Question] What is your view of the role that the Arab countries in particular, and the Islamic states in general, should play in Africa, to which we are linked by destiny, our shared condition as developing countries, as well as by other historical ties, also taking into account that attitude of our free African brothers with respect to the Arab problem of Palestine in particular.

[Answer] The Arab nation, by virtue of the geographic situation of the great Arab fatherland, and quite especially of a certain few of them, on the African Continent, has historic relations, ties, and economic interests shared with all the countries of Africa, in addition to cultural correspondences and the interpenetration of their diverse civilizations. The Arabs and the African people both belong to what is called the Third World, and all of us are waging the struggle against the vestiges of colonialism, foreign domination, and apartheid, in order to bring unity to our nations, progress, and a rebirth of our civilizations. Those are some of the aspects of the similarity of circumstances between the Arab nation and the other peoples of Africa, circumstances which contribute to closer relations and to a united front in a common struggle, in which our political, economic and cultural relations are all made into truths which impose themselves on the daily political reality of both groups. The African Continent, which was only liberated from colonialism after a long and painful struggle carried out by its peoples, is presently suffering from poverty, underdevelopment, and impotence. We have the feeling that it is our duty to supply our economic aid to contribute to the amelioration of the situation everywhere, and to bar the road to colonialism, to prevent it from being propagated anew in Africa, by means of exploiting the people's need for development which would [force them to] mortgage their political independence. It would repel us to see certain African countries subject themselves once again to imperialist or Zionist powers in order to survive.

This is why Iraq, because of its humanitarian responsibilities, its faith in the true path of nonalignment, has supplied and continues to supply African states with substantial assistance, loans without any political conditions, and without financial interest, and this is why it acts with the aim of making closer political, economic and cultural ties with these states in order to consolidate their independence, support their opposition to imperialism, to Zionism, and to racial discrimination.

The contribution of the Arab nation to the rebirth of the African economy, to the achievement of Africa's total development, to support of the struggle against colonialism, Zionism, apartheid, and the dangers posed by racist South Africa, as well as our aid to actualize the aspirations of African man for liberty, progress, and rebirth--all this aims to protect Africa from the neocolonialist danger, while also being a force of support for the struggle of the Arab nation. In this field, it is necessary that the aid supplied by all parts of the Arab world be honorable, and devoid of any effort, by this means, to intervene in the internal affairs of the countries of Africa as is done by Qadhafi's regime, which has no other aim than creation of confrontations and hostilities between African peoples, intervening disgracefully and shamelessly in their internal affairs. For whose benefit?



[Question] Mr President, at the end of your visit to your second homeland, Morocco (which has considered, ever since God was good enough to cause it to embrace Islam, that every inch of Arab and Islamic territory is the joint property of all Arabs and all Muslims, and a sacred patrimony the preservation of which every Arab and every Muslim is responsible), what are your official and personal impressions of Morocco, Iraq's fraternal neighbor?

[Answer] We have found in Morocco a people who are deeply steeped in authentic Arabism, who act continually and tenaciously to build their existence upon the most solid foundations, who are eager for well-planned modernism. The hearts of Moroccans are stirred by wholesome national feeling, and they are profoundly attached to Islam, to Arabism. The Moroccan people maintain a deep love for Arabic culture and heritage, despite the suffering and the painful circumstances to which Morocco was subjected under the colonial era, when efforts were made to acculturate them, to divide the various components of its population--an effort which, thank God, was in vain--as they are indissolubly tied by Islam, their common cultural heritage, and the blood that has been spilled for 14 centuries.

In the eyes of all the Moroccans we have met, we have read an extremely profound, enthusiastic interest, equivalent to a profound communion, with all the problems of the Arab-Islamic nation, and a fierce determination to help by any means possible--even, if necessary, by sacrificing their lives--in the rebirth of that Arab-Islamic world, its unity, its progress, and the prosperity of its various members.

Our meetings with our brothers, the president and the members of the Moroccan parliament, the heads of parliamentary groups, the political leaders and various personalities in the cultural sphere have continued to confirm that Arab-Muslim authenticity which still moves us deeply. These meetings as a whole have been fruitful, reflecting the depth of the ties and brotherly relations which unite our two Arab peoples, the Iraqis and the Moroccans, and [reflecting] their common determination to sacrifice their all to defend our aims and our common destiny.

I have been struck, during my too short stay in Morocco, with the progress that has been made in all domains by this fraternal country, the prosperity which permeates all aspects of its life, by the thirst for knowledge and culture among its children, as well as by the very deep and very promising interest they show in the cultural and technological evolution of civilisations in the world, as well as the profound concern Moroccans have to preserve Arab-Islamic culture and civilization, to which they accord the greatest respect, aiming to put them on a pedestal to shine throughout the world. The Moroccan masses are making Arab causes their own, whether the issue is Palestine for instance, or Iraq, or other Arab countries.

Without nourishing hatred against the Iranian people, which are themselves the victims of their own present regime, Moroccans are enthusiastic in their support of the Arab fight being waged by Iraq, welcoming joyfully and proudly the announcement of victories by the Iraqi people, and considering that any challenge to the unity of the great Arab nation and the Islamic world is a challenge to themselves, which they will not hesitate to meet, if necessary, by offering their own blood.

## TRADE WITH AFRICA CONTINUES DESPITE PROBLEMS

Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 19 Feb 81 p 10

[Article by Ar'el Ginal" "Israeli-African Relations: Trade Without Diplomacy"]

[Text] Since 1973 Israel has no diplomatic relations with certain black African nations. Yet Israeli trade with these countries nearly trebled over the past 7 years.

Israel's relations with black African countries are full of paradoxes. Most withdrew their diplomatic missions from Israel following Israel's conquest of territories on the black continent during the Yom Kippur War crossing of the Suez Canal.

A long time has elapsed since Israel relinquished those territories. A peace treaty has been signed with Egypt, yet diplomatic relations with Africa have not been renewed. As we see, this does not preclude improving economic ties. A firm basis for relations has been created and it seems probable that some day normal relations will again exist, perhaps better relations than existed prior to 1973.

The truth is that Israeli-African relations were blemished by several misunderstandings. Too often it was proclaimed that Israel could serve as an example for the development of African countries, primarily, though not exclusively, in the realm of agriculture. Israeli technical assistance to African countries was over emphasized, important as it was. Many Africans were made to believe that Israel was almost a world power and that its aid should be commensurate with its status.

I recall, during a visit to Ghana, asking my taxi driver; "What do you think Israel's population is?". "I don't know, somewhere between 50 and 60 million," he replied. This was a "logical" reply. It would have made little sense for a smaller country to send as many experts as Israel had in Ghana at that time.

The problem was that the Africans grew accustomed to expecting Israel to give them amounts of aid which a country 20 times Israel's size could provide. This resulted in disappointments being proportionate to the level of expectations.

The in depth analysis by Naomi Hazan concerning Israel-Africa relations in the Jerusalem Quarterly emphasizes an additional factor in this misunderstanding. The Israeli press places an exaggerated emphasis on the benefits enjoyed by Africa as a result of Israeli aid. A certain African said, "There is no point going on and

on about this. Firstly, we are aware of Israeli aid. Secondly, Africans don't like much self-adulation. Besides, its simply confusing."

So we see that while recognizing the benefits of Israeli aid, Africa felt at least partially disappointed. But Israel's disappointment was even stronger when the African nations, one-by-one broke their relations with Israel following its counter-attack in a war forced upon it, and in which it had no intention of making permanent territorial gains.

The fact that several African nations voted in favor of the 1975 UN resolution equating Zionism with racism further strengthened Israeli bitterness. However, Israel gradually began to take a more realistic approach, with due consideration for the pressure exerted on most African nations by the Arab oil powers; economic might, and in view of the fact that these African countries were generally ones without domestic energy resources.

Naomi Hazan writes: "The Jewish state does not see itself as an example [for other countries] and now better realizes what it is and is not capable of contributing to the countries of the African continent."

#### Different Governments, Different Relations

Moreover, the emphasis is placed upon what African countries can contribute to Israel. Prior to 1973, the Israeli calculation was that the Israeli economic and technical contribution would be repaid politically. Today, such political support cannot be expected. Therefore, the present Israeli policy is based upon give and take, on cooperation in various fields with a balance between what is given and received. This is undoubtedly much healthier.

It is also clear that Israeli-African relations cannot be loudly proclaimed without distorting the fact that the African continent is made up of countries with diverse types of government, and that these countries' relations with Israel are equally diverse.

From this viewpoint, the African countries can be divided into four categories. Kenya, Zair, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, Liberia and the Ivory Coast belong to the first category. Israel has representatives in three of these countries: Kenya, the Ivory Coast and Ghana. Each of these representatives has the title of ambassador (though not of ambassador appointed to the countries in which they serve).

The two [sic] other categories include a number of countries with which our relations are not as close as those named above. Relations vary between very good and poor. Diplomatic contacts are limited to international conferences or trips by Israeli diplomats.

Economic contacts have trebled between Israel and certain countries. In some cases they have quadrupled. Israel exports agricultural products, fertilizers, chemical products, drugs and industrial and electronic equipment. Imports from Africa consist primarily of cacao, cotton and wood. The balance of trade with all these states, except Gabon, is in Israel's favor.

Not only trade is involved. Several Israeli public and private companies pave roads in these African countries, build factories, houses and lay sewage and irrigation lines. Students from these countries come to Israel for courses in specialized fields.

Since these are non Muslim or only partly Muslim countries, cultural and religious links have also been formed. For example, the Institute for Ecumenical Studies at Tantur, near Jerusalem, has hosted many priests from Africa. Additionally, the holy places have served as the focus of pilgrimages for many citizens of African countries.

#### **A Large Deficit for Israel**

These complex and varied relations are the fruit of the efforts of businessmen, envoys of Histadrut companies (Koor, Solel Boneh) and universities. Diplomats play a relatively minor role. It may also be noted that trade and other contacts are carried out with discretion, though not in secrecy.

The second group of countries with which Israel has relations includes Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta, Cameroun, Zambia, Mauritius, Rwanda, Burundi, the Central African Republic and recently, Uganda and Ethiopia (economic relations with Ethiopia were renewed on a modest scale following the break in military cooperation in 1978). Though less significant than relations with the first category, contacts with these countries are increasing.

The third category includes those countries which, for ideological and religious reasons, do not have any real contact with Israel. Notable among these are Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Congo (Brazzaville), Chad, Somalia and, since independence, Zimbabwe.

The fourth group consists of South Africa and dependent countries (Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland). Israel has complete diplomatic relations with these countries, but serious economic relations only with South Africa. These relations are very active, but with a hefty balance in South Africa's favor: South Africa sells Israel three times as much as it buys from Israel.

But in other spheres, economic and military, contacts have doubled with results that are difficult to define. Clearly, Israel profits from this activity, but the political and diplomatic damage must not be overlooked. Cooperation between Israel and the "racist government of South Africa" serves as a central issue in attacks upon Israel at international meetings.

On the other hand, it is no secret that many nations, including those in black Africa, maintain closer relations with South Africa than Israel. No one says a word about this...



## SUCCESS REPORTED IN TRADE WITH BRITAIN

Tel Aviv HA ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Feb 81 p 10

[Article by Yossi Melamed: "Israel's Success Story in the British Market place"]

[Text] The real "story" about Israeli British relations is about businessmen rather than diplomats. While diplomatic relations reach an unprecedented low, trade is reaching new heights. For the first time since the State's creation, a trade surplus was recorded in Israel's favor in its commerce with Britain. The foreign minister, Lord Carrington, is trying to bring the PLO into the diplomatic process, but trade relations prosper and British investment indicates the rosiest of futures.

Some statistics tell Israel's success story in the British marketplace. In 1980 Israel's exports totaled 236.6 million pounds sterling, an increase of 14 percent over 1979 figures. British exports to Israel fell 4 percent to 231.1 million pounds sterling. According to the Ministry of Commerce in London, there is a balance of 5.5 million pounds sterling (about \$110 million) in Israel's favor, the first time this has happened. Even this amount is significant when one considers the terrible threat posed to Israel by its trade deficit.

A second figure is 3,500, the number of companies and individuals active in the Britain Israel Trade Bureau. David [Shramer], the bureau's manager, claims that "this is the bureau with the most active relations with Israel." There is little doubt that the bureau, located in the offices of Marks and Spencer on Baker Street in London, has made a most significant contribution to improving British-Israeli trade relations. The bureau was started 30 years ago through the initiative of the [Ziv] family. It was originally called the England-Israel Trade Bureau. Since then there have been many changes, including the change in the bureau's name to Britain-Israel in order not to alienate Scottish and Welsh members. [Shramer] says that in the beginning most of the members were Jews who wanted to help Israel more than do business with Israel. Today, the bureau's manager says: "We have members who had never heard about Israel, primarily in places like Coventry, Sheffield, and Birmingham."

Today most of the bureau's members are still Jewish firms like Marks and Spencer. Lord [Ziv], the firm's owner, is also the bureau's president. Lord Widenfield, a publisher, presides as head of the publications committee. But there are also

several non-Jewish companies whose sole aim is to profit. These members do not act out of emotional feelings towards Israel. On the other hand, it must be admitted that there are prominent Jewish capitalists who do not belong to the organization or maintain close ties with Israel.

One such person is Lord Arnold Weinstock, president of one of the world's largest electronics firms, GEC. David [Shramer] prefers not to discuss Lord Weinstock, saying only, "We aren't in close touch with him." Reliable sources say, regretfully, that his contacts in Eastern Europe would be useful to Israel.

#### A New Area for Investment

Israel is doing well even without Lord Weinstock. Several factors brought about an increase in membership from 500 in 1978 to 3,500 in 1981, and a trade balance in Israel's favor. First of all, economic experts in Jerusalem must thank the severe economic recession in the British economy, coupled with the stability of the pound sterling (due to North Sea oil). These factors reduce economic activity in general and in particular, hurt British exports. Together with the 1979 lifting of foreign currency restrictions, British businessmen are looking for new areas of investment. One such area is Israel. Literature from the [Israeli] economic attache in London calls the British investor's attention to the potential of the Israeli market place.

In the wake of several visits by British investors to Israel, together with Cecil Parkinson, a minister of the British Trade Office, it has been reported that 29 investment schemes in Israel are now being discussed at various levels. These include: A Midlands company, [Tom Martin Metal Group], which plans to invest in three projects together with Koor: a factory for converting aluminum scrap in [?], a metals factory at Kiryat Bialik, and, together with the Subaru company (formerly a producer of Wankel engines in Carmi'el) in a factory for replacement automobile parts. The [Rayford] company of Birmingham received rights to market and distribute a device invented by scientists at the Weizman Institute for treating the common cold. Another company is investing in toxicology laboratories affiliated with the Prime Minister's Office. In the field of tourism, the British hotelier David Lewis, who owns 5,000 hotel rooms in Spain, plans to erect a hotel in Eilat. Cyril Stein, owner of the large tourist and gambling company [Ladbrook], is building a vacation village in Eilat, while businessman Bernard [Shayn] will build another hotel in Eilat.

Besides the economic crisis, increasing signs of anti-Semitism here are fostering development in a relatively new area of investment: real estate. Numerous Jews have recently purchased apartments and houses in Israel. It is difficult to say precisely how many, but some say there are several thousand Jews who own apartments in Israel. This trend is helping five British offices and companies attempting to invest in real estate: [Levi of London], Alexander Goldstein of Birmingham, Roni [Selars], Cyril [Lasser] and the Norman [Hirschfeld] company representing Anglo-Saxon in Britain.

#### High Prices

Peter Levi, a manager of the [Levi] company, predicts that this activity will increase even more. His company recently invested in 15 dunams in the Talpiot

industrial zone in Jerusalem, in order to erect industrial structures. However, [Levi] points out several obstacles to British investors. First, he says, "The prices of apartments in Israel are extremely high. A simple apartment in Jerusalem costs up to 50-60,000 pounds sterling. For such a large amount one could purchase a pleasant house in California or Florida." Moreover, the level of completion in Israeli apartments is, in his opinion, extremely low. Israel also suffers from poor management and poor maintenance of apartments and commercial properties. All in all, [Levi] believes that in Britain, South Africa, and the United States, there is a good market for Israeli real estate,

Not only the brokers, contractors, and land owners are benefiting indirectly from anti-Semitism and economic decline in the United Kingdom. Banks are also reaping benefits. Despite the absence of statistics due to secrecy, it is known that many British citizens opened accounts at Israeli banks in Israel or in London. The result of this financial activity is an increase in the turnover of the three largest banks operating in Britain, and the expressed intentions of the Mizrahi Bank and the First International Bank to open branches in London, still considered a world financial center.

It certainly must not be forgotten that the United Kingdom is not only a source of growth in current accounts, despite their importance. Great Britain also serves as an important center for Israel's acquisition of credit and loans. Despite inflation and the balance of payments deficit, large international banks continue to loan Israel money. "We don't have any trouble getting short-term credit, and I cannot recall a time we sought long term credit and didn't get it," reveals Yossi [Dauber], representative of Bank Hapoalim, Britain. This is additional proof that, at least in the economic realm, Israel is doing well in Britain.

8770

CSO: 4805/174

## HISTADRUT BUDGET ANNOUNCED

Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 23 Feb 81 p 8

[Article: "Histadrut Budget Grows by 141 Percent"]

[Text] A 1981/82 Histadrut budget of IS472,805,000, an increase of 141 percent over the 1980/81 budget, was approved by the secretariat of the Histadrut with an Alignment margin over Likud, Shinui and HADASH votes. The SHELI Party abstained. The budget included a debate between spokesman of the Alignment and Likud and criticism over the use of central election committee funds for Alignment campaign propaganda.

The Histadrut treasurer, Natan Almozlino, reported that revenues from the consolidated tax are steadily increasing. In the new fiscal year they will constitute 90.9 percent of all revenues versus 88.5 percent in 1980. He also reported that government participation in Kupat Holim [Histadrut health insurance program] declined from 27.8 percent in 1978/79 to 9.44 percent in 1979/80. Manpower in the workers' councils has been reduced by some 3 percent.

The authorized Likud spokesman, Zevulun Shalish, claimed that the Histadrut's public image is that of a signatory to skeleton agreements and government opponent. He also criticized the use of workers' councils in Alignment campaign propaganda and called for the channelling of funds to professional organizations rather than the workers' councils.

The Likud spokesman further stated that the central election committee's IL178 million budget pays for literature and propaganda for those in Histadrut leadership positions. In his view, there are no satisfactory controls on this large expenditure. He also claimed that [unintelligible].

The general secretary of the Histadrut, Knesset Member Yeruham Meshel, answered the Likud spokesman's critical remarks, saying that the Histadrut did not achieve even one agreement with the present government. Rather, the government was dragged along into agreements signed with private employers. He also blamed the Likud's intent to dwarf the Histadrut. Meshel believes that the Likud proposal to create a federation of professional organizations would seriously hurt the Histadrut.

B770

CSO: 4805/174



MILITARY AUTHORITIES BAN BOOKS

Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 6 Apr 81 p 6

[Article by Danny Rubinstein: "Military Authorities Ban 1,300 Books; It Is Ludicrous For the Authorities To Search Out and Prosecute Those Who Possess Them When Most Of Them Are In Israeli Libraries At the Hebrew University"]

[Text] In a year of unsuccessful negotiations over so-called autonomy there must be some reason behind the promulgation of a long series of orders by the military authorities concerning prohibited publications. Some of these orders have set forth lists of books whose circulation is prohibited in the West Bank. One order includes a long list of more than 1,300 titles. These lists have been distributed to bookstore owners and the proprietors of [other] places where books are sold. This list included books on mathematics, geography, physical exercise, love in Islam, and other subjects the banning of which is difficult to understand.

After a brief period the military authorities reallocated the circulation of some of these books [the banning of] which had provoked the scorn of the citizens of the West Bank, and a new list of banned books was published.

The military authorities have published special lists of books which are banned for a certain period of time. The number of such books recently was 600. The latest list issued a week ago had 23 books.

While perusing the lists of banned books at the booksellers, one title caught my attention, "A View Of Israel's Security" by the military correspondent of HA'ARETZ, Je'ev Schiff, which had been translated in Amman. When I inquired about the reason for banning this book I was told that the Arabic translator had included an introduction which contained many harsh statements. This book came under the category of translations which had been banned because of explanations and appendices that had been added to them.

Among the proscribed books were several by Arab authors from the Galilee--collections of poetry by Samih al-Qasim, member of Knesset Tawfiq Ziyad, and others. These books were written in Israel, but were published by publishing houses in Beirut

A large portion of the banned books were published by PLO research organizations. Among these were the works of the well-known Palestinian writer Mustafa Sabbagh who is engaged in research on the Palestinian problem. I remember that the military authorities had sent indictments to several West Bank citizens. I particularly remember the incident at the al-Dahishah Camp when they were summoned for questioning for possession of the book "Palestine Is My Country" by the same author.

After I had taken a fleeting glance at the hundreds of books I remembered that I had seen all of the banned books in Israeli libraries at the Hebrew University, Jabal al-Makbir and elsewhere.

It is truly ridiculous for the military authorities to search for people who have these books in their possession and bring them to court. This persecution appears to be inevitable inasmuch as it constitutes an inseparable part of continued domination over a hostile foreign populace.

(From DAVAR)

9123

CSO: 4802/708

## ISRAEL

### TEL AVIV MUNICIPALITY SAID TO BE NEAR BANKRUPTCY

Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 10 Apr 81 p 2

[Article: "Tel Aviv Municipality Bankrupt; Creditors Abound; the Size Of Its Debt Is In the Millions"]

[Text] Tel Aviv--A member of the Tel Aviv municipal council announced that the municipality was on the verge of bankruptcy and that if the Israeli government is reluctant to give 300 million shekels in assistance it would become submerged in debts and would no longer be able to carry on its activities.

The Tel Aviv municipality owes 100 million shekels to banks, and has a 300 million shekel deficit.

In recent days dozens of contractors and suppliers have been dunning the municipality, demanding payment on debts which are due.

Last week the Motorola Corporation stopped providing service on communications equipment belonging to the fire department. As a result the fire department's communications equipment is out of service, a life-threatening situation for the city's residents in time of emergency. The city has experienced huge traffic jams at intersections because traffic lights are out of order.

The municipality seems to owe a huge sum of money to a private company which services the traffic lights. This company disabled the traffic lights in order to collect the money owed it by the municipality. A well-known contractor who had bid successfully on the construction of public buildings in the city announced that he would suspend work until the municipality paid him for the preparatory installations and groundwork he had completed many months ago.

The municipal council has made desperate efforts to find the resources to pay the wages of its employees, especially since these employees have declared that they will go out on a total strike if they do not receive their pay. The banks have announced that they will not permit the withdrawal of large sums before the municipality deposits money in its account.

However, the directors general of the ministries of finance and the interior have promised to transfer funds to the municipality so that it can straighten out its affairs.

9123

CSO: 4802/708

CAMPAIGN TO ATTRACT NEW SETTLERS INITIATED

Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 9 Apr 81 p 6

[Article: "An Intensive Campaign To Attract Settlers; Settlements Of All Kinds Everywhere"]

[Text] The ministerial Office of Settlements in the Israeli government is launching an intensive 9-day campaign to attract settlers during which field data on new Israeli settlements in the West Bank, Galilee and the Gaza Strip will be distributed.

By means of propaganda brochures which it will distribute the Israeli Office of Settlements will present Israelis--particularly new immigrants--with opportunities for settlement on agricultural, industrial and cooperative settlements in the [West] Bank and the [Gaza] Strip.

Representatives of 14 Israeli settlements will participate in this advertising campaign. They will deliver lectures and distribute application forms at new immigrant centers and at several popular organizations in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa and Beersheba.

The public relations division in the Israeli Office of Settlements two days ago remarked that this latest campaign to attract settlers was a settlement "super-market" inasmuch as there is something to satisfy all outlooks and aspirations among Israelis and new immigrants who want to settle in the occupied territories.

In its issue of 2 days ago the [Jerusalem] POST explained that this latest project includes a number of settlements with various features. There are cooperative settlements, agricultural settlements, semi-cooperative settlements (moshavim), kibbutzim, and industrial settlements.

Among the settlements included in this "public auction" are Tekoa, near Bethlehem, which professionals would find congenial; Elazar, north of Hebron, an industrial settlement which is engaged in modern advanced industry; Katif, south of Gaza, and Matityahu, on the West Bank, which are semi-cooperatives. This type of settlement differs from the kibbutz in that it does not have a common nursery for the children or a common dining hall. But all the members of the settlement share ownership of their property and their land.

This settlement "auction" will offer opportunities for work and settlement in the Yafit and 'Arabah settlements in the Jordan Valley, and in several other settlements near Nabulus.

In addition, large financial grants and numerous opportunities for long-term credit will be provided to the settlers who desire to join the project.

9123

CSO: 4802/708



**TULKARM COMPLAINS OF ECONOMIC WOES**

Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 2 Apr 81 p 2

[Article: "Our Economic Situation Goes From Bad To Worse; Stagnation and Deficits Mark Institutional and Municipal Budgets"]

[Text] Tulkarm--Press Office--The citizens of Tulkarm, like people elsewhere, are feeling the negative effects of the economic situation. These effects appear day after day in all public and private facilities.

Business activity is at a virtual standstill and there does not seem to be any tangible activity on the horizon. Despite the beginning of the new fiscal year and the determination by some organizations of their budgets for the new year, it appears from this year's budgets that most organizations, and particularly municipal institutions, are suffering budgetary deficits which are depriving them of the ability to carry out their public works activities and provide proper services to the citizens. These deficits are the result of a lack of necessary funds and the failure of these municipalities and organizations to obtain permission from the authorities to use funds set aside for them and offered as gifts, loans and assistance from abroad.

Furthermore, the stagnation has begun to grip the industrial sector, particularly the construction industry. As a result, public works activity is at a standstill with a corresponding increase in the rate of unemployment.

Because of this unfortunate economic situation the citizens face a major problem brought about by the halt in important development projects. This is the problem of graduates, whose numbers are estimated to be in the thousands, who cannot be absorbed by the other institutions and organizations because of this stagnation. This forces them into a vicious circle.

The citizens take a pessimistic view of what the new fiscal year holds in store for them. They foresee manifold difficulties, particularly economic ones which will make it impossible for them to meet their daily needs for food.

9123

CFO: 4802/708

## LEBANON

### LEADERS MAKE PROPOSALS FOR SOLVING CRISIS

Paris AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 20-26 Apr 81 pp 6-11

[Article by Jabran Tawini: "AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI Asks the Lebanese Factions, 'What is the Solution?' "]

[Text] There are two old theories about the solutions to any problems that Lebanon has faced and is facing. One theory states that the problems of the Lebanese can only be solved by the Lebanese; and the other theory states that the problems of Lebanon can only be solved from abroad.

The recent events pushed the struggle between the two theories to its peak making the two theories appear conflicting and threatening to add new factors to the previous psychological and material factors that are involved in the plan to partition Lebanon.

But what is happening is something other than the spasmodic phenomena and the emotional statements.

The fact which Lebanese, Arab and international diplomacy took into account during the last few days is that there is no contradiction whatsoever between the two theories and that in fact they complement each other.

The statement that Lebanese problems are to be solved by the Lebanese is true now that 6 years of the international conspiracy against Lebanon have proven that all the plans that were contrived to portray the war as a sectarian and a civil war have failed despite the interim and passionate "separation" that emerges as a reaction to every outbreak.

Asserting the theory of a solution from abroad is also true with regard to what links the Lebanese situation--so that we would not say it is subject to--with the regional and international situations from the Arab-Israeli struggle to the U.S.-Soviet confrontation.

None of the Lebanese wants to internationalize the Lebanese question. However, just as the Lebanese question found itself yesterday driven into

Arabization, even though there were no Lebanese people who wanted Arabization because they all preferred a purely internal solution, the Lebanese question finds itself today also driven into internationalization against its will. This is not because Lebanon presented its crisis to the countries, but rather because the countries found themselves, as the Arabs did yesterday, threatened by the Lebanese crisis.

And now, what is the solution?

The solution, like the problem, must be twofold.

There must be an internal-foreign solution, or in other words, international guarantees--and an international declaration that includes the Arab countries--guaranteeing the sovereignty, the independence and the security of Lebanon and the safety of its people. Through such guarantees Lebanon can reconsider itself and look into its problems, and the Lebanese people can talk with each other with confidence, equanimity and freedom. Lebanon can thus enjoy the natural kind of growth that cannot take place under the shadow of slow death, terror and fear.

Early signs of openness appeared this week behind the clouds of crisis and tension either through some of the statements that were made by leaders or behind the scenes of universal diplomacy.

AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI went to some representatives of the various Lebanese parties, asking them what they thought the solution was, hoping they might contribute [something to the effort] to get us out of the dark tunnel while secret deliberations continue so that Lebanon can be saved.

Sham'un: Syrian Withdrawal and UN Forces

[Former] President Camille Sham'un reminded us of the statement he had made after his meeting with President Ilyas Sarkis at the Presidential Palace. He considered that statement to be his response to the question, "What is the solution?"

Sham'un had indicated in the aforementioned statement that the solution to the Lebanese crisis lay in three points. The first one of these points was "continuing the cease-fire in a real and decisive manner and not in an intermittent manner as has been the case." On the basis of the cease-fire "An investigation with the Syrians may be begun immediately on the basis of [their] withdrawal from Lebanese territory."

But President Sham'un did not find the withdrawal of the Syrians to be an obstacle in discussing the relations of the two countries. "It would be all right to explore with the Syrians the relations that must prevail between the two countries in the future on the basis of the sovereignty, independence and dignity of both countries."

The [third] point in President Sham'un's opinion is that of "continuing the effort with the countries in question to establish an international force that would preserve the peace in Lebanon, especially after this matter was adopted by 10 countries of Europe, by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the French government and the German government."

President Sham'un emphasized this last point since he believes that "It would hurt no one because what is of interest to us is that peace and security descend upon Lebanon so that the Lebanese citizen can go about his daily business and create the suitable atmosphere for the accord that we are seeking in words but will not achieve in actions."

Sham'un stressed "the necessity of sending an international force to carry out this mission. This force will have to be incompatible with every political tendency toward a specific agency because in any atmosphere other than this, relations with Syria will occasionally be risky. Therefore, the first order of business is the evacuation of the Syrian forces from Lebanon in rapid stages that would preserve everybody's dignity."

Pierre al-Jumayyil: Democratic Dialogue and Developing the Formula

Al-Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, president of the Lebanese Phalangist party said, "The solution to the Lebanese question must proceed from three things:

- "1. The Lebanese formula and its development.
- "2. By a democratic dialogue.
- "3. By an intra-Lebanese agreement [achieved] without any outside interference."

He said, "If Lebanon had not existed, it would have been necessary to create it because the Lebanese formula was the ideal solution for the Eastern Question, which is the question of the minorities. We did believe that progress would firmly establish this formula. However, we are noticing that the struggle is no longer one between Muslims and Christians, but that it has become a struggle among Muslims and a struggle among Christians.

"The necessity of Lebanon's existence does not only lie in these square kilometers, but it rather lies in the inner feeling of belonging to this country. After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, the intelligent Lebanese succeeded in creating a Lebanese formula that fostered this sense of belonging. The intelligent Lebanese gave the world this formula as a model just as he had given it the alphabet. Many countries began to adopt this formula as a model. We are the ones who made the 10,000 square kilometers that constitute Lebanon, the country of human beings. Europe and America had a Christian character; the Arab world had an Islamic character; Israel was a Jewish state; but Lebanon was the only country in

the world wherein the Christian, the Muslim, the Jew and the atheist could feel at home in every sense of the word.

"It is therefore wrong for the Lebanese, the Arabs and the civilized world to be present at the collapse of the Lebanese formula which is in itself a civilization. The solution lies [in remembering] that we are in a democratic country that may be one of the few democratic countries in the Arab world. This means that every person can declare his opinion quite freely and can discuss matters fearlessly. Proceeding from this democracy we are calling upon all the Lebanese people to get together and to consider all the formulas that are being presented without any pressure on them from outside. I am affirming that this is the only remedy. Just as we sat at a table and came to an agreement on the 1943 formula that had been preceded by 400 years of discussion, struggle and pain, we must now sit at a table and proceed from this formula to a dialogue that avoids abuse and accusations so that we can reach the solution we are seeking.

"As president of the Phalangist party I am saying that I have looked into the various formulas that have been presented. If all the Lebanese do not reach an agreement over them, they will remain separate formulas. Naturally, I acknowledge that the author of the constitution was one of the most intelligent legislators because he had experienced the Lebanese situation which is unique in the world. Hence, it is necessary that Lebanon exist and that we ask the Lebanese people, the Arabs and the world not to destroy it and to let the Lebanese people [themselves] choose what they find to be suitable to them without any pressure. However, the circumstances which we are experiencing lead us, unfortunately, to believe that the Lebanese people cannot make an independent decision. We did agree with each other when strangers did not interfere in our affairs; and we disagreed when a Lebanese minority began to seek the assistance of a foreign majority. Democracy was suspended, and Lebanon began to disintegrate."

Responding to a question about the possibility that the Phalangists meet with the remaining parties, al-Shaykh Pierre said, "The Phalangist party has welcomed dialogue ever since it came into existence because it knows what it wants and it believes in what it wants. We are prepared to have a discussion with anyone who wants to have a discussion with us, because nothing can be accomplished by force. Just as there is no compulsion in religion, there is also no compulsion in doctrine. We are prepared to have a discussion with those who do not share our point of view provided they do not force us to do something and they not abuse us. This is what hurt the Arabs because every Arab head of state was accused of several things. For example, in the battle from which we are now suffering, our adversaries are setting out now from the erroneous thinking which states that if they fight us, they would be fighting Israel and colonialism. I am asking them to engage in a logical dialogue. Not all those who do not concur with your opinion are agents of colonialism."

Regarding whether or not the Phalangist party was asking for guarantees for the Christians in Lebanon, al-Jumayyil repeated his statement that "The first and foremost guarantee is that Lebanon remain the country of



the Muslim, the Christian, the Jew and the atheist. The Lebanese have to be convinced of this fact, and they have to convince the Arab world that the survival of Lebanon is in the interest of the Arabs and of the world and that coexistence is necessary and vital because without it, Lebanon would be partitioned. This would be disastrous and would inevitably take us back to the foreign mandate [system], to colonialism and to pre-independence. We have always been proud of the fact that Lebanon was the first country to gain its independence in the Arab world. If a Christian Lebanon and a Muslim Lebanon were to come into existence in Lebanon, this would mean that colonialism has firmly established itself in the area and that this constitutes a loss for the Arabs and the world."

#### Brig Gen Iddih: The Solution Is Difficult and Unlikely

Brig Gen Raymond Iddih said, "The Phalangist party is responsible today for the dead and the wounded and for the destruction and the ruin that befell Zahle just as Camille Sham'un was responsible yesterday for what happened in al-Ashrafiyyah in October 1978.

"The difference is that al-Ashrafiyyah has remained Lebanese, but Zahle has fallen under Syrian authority. This is the direct result of a policy of reaching out to 'the devil.'

"In 1975 when the front, which later called itself the Lebanese Front, began the battles, it was not supported by any Arab or foreign country. Its only ally was this 'devil.' Therefore, my party refused to take part in the fighting with it. This refusal took place after two meetings that were held in Bkirki and were attended by the Maronite patriarch, Camille Sham'un, Pierre al-Jumayyil and me.

"In October 1978 after meeting with a number of Israeli officials Camille Sham'un set out to open fire on the Syrians in al-Ashrafiyyah for the purpose of providing Israel with the opportunity to interfere. The result was the well-known disaster: the 'devil' did not interfere. At that time Shimon Perez stated that Israel did not think that a war of extermination was being waged against the Christians. Hence there was no justification for the Israeli army to interfere to help Sham'un. Israel then thought it was enough to send two airplanes that broke the sound barrier and shattered the remaining glass.

"Yesterday, that is, early in April 1981, the Phalangist party announced that it wanted to liberate Lebanon from the Syrian army. Instead of beginning with Duhur ash-Shuwayri, it began with Zahle. But I go back to state that the principal objective was first to liberate the city from Sham'un's people, especially after the Phalangist victory in al-Safra. After reinforcing its presence in Zahle, the Phalangist command contacted 'the devil' who made the same promise he had made to Sham'un in October 1978. Battles were fought in Zahle, and the result was that 200 people were killed and hundreds were wounded. In addition, ruin and destruction ensued, and the Phalangists, who had wanted to portray this as a victory,

were routed. Today we hear that the Phalangist party has decided to negotiate. This will not be in the interests of the people of Zahle because it was the Syrian army that was victorious.

"The state of Lebanon is absent, and when our voices were heard abroad in the east and in the west, we saw that only the west responded. When Europe decided to help the Lebanese government preserve the unity of the country and its sovereignty over its territory, this willingness was met with total rejection. As far as the United Nations is concerned, the Lebanese complaint is still frozen as a result of the U.S. and the Russian threat to veto. Accordingly, I am wondering how can we from now on preserve Lebanese unity and the sovereignty of the homeland, and what is the way out?

"I don't know what is the answer to that question because the Lebanese Front with its conduct and its infamous alliance with Israel has become suspect. Because of this no Arab country can help Lebanon especially since the Christians have now become more divided among themselves. Tomorrow we may hear a voice from Zahle stating, 'Let us manage our own affairs!' This is because victory is enabling the Syrian army to impose its authority more and more on Zahle and on al-Biqa'.

"I want to stress here that the recent conduct of the Syrian army was tantamount to a crime against humanity as stipulated in the UN resolution of 13 February 1946.

"For all this I do not see a solution to the Lebanese question soon. There can be no solution until after the Palestinian question is solved. We had been thinking of separating the two questions, but after the recent development, as a result of the resumption of the fighting in Lebanon; as a result of the treaty with the Soviets in Syria; and as a result of Israel's recurrent attacks, this has become impossible.

"And here I want to conclude by calling upon the Lebanese who are rejecting internationalization or the entry of new UN forces into Lebanon to turn down [the request] for renewing the mandate of the UN forces in the south because it is not logical to accept internationalization in one part of Lebanon and to reject it in other parts. The outcome that we would then see will be the end of a single Lebanon."

Bashir al-Jumayyil: the Solution Is Imminent

Al-Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, commander of the Lebanese forces said that his interview on the Voice of Lebanon radio last week had the answer [to our question]. He had indicated in the aforementioned interview that "The solution is at hand following the steadfastness of Zahle because this is the first time in which the whole world has been mobilized for the cause of Lebanon and its question."

Al-Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil has recently stated his positions on several

matters. Regarding the lawful government he says, "The positions that are proclaimed by some politicians who say they support the lawful government resemble to a large extent the story of Pontius Pilate who delivered the victim to its executioner and then washed his hands of the blood of this friend. Those who say they are on the side of the lawful government when they know that it has been planted with mines from the inside have only to define precisely what they mean by the word, lawful government, when they claim that they support it."

As far as partition is concerned, al-Shaykh Bashir affirms, "If we wanted partition, it would not have been necessary for us to resist and we would have built a Christian state here--I do not know who its president would be--and they would have built a Palestinian state on the opposite side headed by one of the fathers. We are not asking the western district to undertake any action because many of the people there are not capable of taking any action. If I were to ask some of them to undertake some action or if some of them were to act spontaneously, their fate will be like that of their fathers or one of their colleagues whose fates were sealed by the same people and within the same script. We are quite aware of the difficulties within which the western district operates. Accordingly, we have to endure for ourselves and for them."

Regarding international action he says, "It is a fact that there have been some changes because the U.S. administration has changed. However, we have not so far sensed a fundamental change, but there is no doubt that there has been some improvement evident in the sympathy for us that was manifested during the 10 days of the shelling of Zahle. However, this improvement did not amount to the change of position that is required."

Al-Shaykh Bashir commented on the Phalangist-Syrian dialogue and said, "We do not embark on any dialogue unless we can do so with our heads held high and without [being burdened by] any complexes in politics just as we did in the battles which we fought proudly within the context of the respect we have for the Syrians. We are asking the Syrians to show us the same respect."

"We are not fond of war for war's sake. If political negotiations do lead to an acceptable solution, we support such negotiations."

Al-Murr: The Solution Lies in Keeping the Lebanese Character of Lebanon and Having a Dialogue with Syria

Minister Mishal al-Murr said, "The solution does not lie in internationalization, nor in Arabization; it rather lies in keeping the Lebanese character of Lebanon."

"After the difficult stage which Lebanon experienced, we must deal with reality when we look for a solution to the Lebanese problem. When I say keeping the Lebanese character of Lebanon, the road that must be pursued is this:

"First, [the road of] national accord or at least a minimum of national accord [must be achieved] as a first stage, provided that the national accord become universal in subsequent stages.

"Second, this minimum accord may make the army acceptable to all parties. If matters required it, stipulations that had been issued would be put into practice or organizations may be formed to achieve this objective.

"Third, the 14 principles of accord are to be put into practice, especially those that stipulate that all parties are to turn over authority to the lawful government. The agreements that were made with the Palestinian organizations are to be enforced.

"Fourth, a dialogue with the Syrian authorities is to be held through the lawful government, and the help of the Syrian authorities in ensuring a minimum of accord is to be sought. Accordingly, we are to come to an agreement with the Syrian authorities over gradually turning over the responsibility of preserving the peace on all the territory of Lebanon to the Lebanese army and the internal security forces. This is to be a candid dialogue leading to an understanding that would prevent the occurrence of any security setback in the future."

Abbot Nu'man: The Solution Lies in the Agreement of the Lebanese

The president of the Permanent Congress of Lebanese Monastic Orders and member of the Lebanese Front, Abbot Bulus Nu'man says:

"We have not yet formed a clear opinion on the solution that is being prepared for the Lebanese crisis. This is because we have not had a clear explanation of the international positions that had suddenly come to the fore and then faded away. There is a lost episode about the reason for this change, and we are trying to look for it. I am wondering: is the reason for this change the weakness, the fragmentation and the hesitation of the Lebanese government? Is it a 'secret' understanding between Israel and Syria? Or is it the struggle within the U.S. administration?

"What we are interested in affirming is that the course of our action has not changed. This is the course of 'Lebanese resistance' till the end. As to why the world took up arms all at once and then the keenness of its action subsided, this means that something was scheduled to take place and then the schedule was changed."

He added, "Two positive factors have emerged after the recent events. The first, on the internal scene, was reflected in a unanimous Lebanese perception on all spiritual and non-spiritual levels. The second was a world perception that reached a maximum. And here the Christian question in the Middle East is being raised openly for the first time. We cannot turn away from this fact.

"Anyone who is betting on the possibility of getting the Christians to the point of declaring some kind of autonomy is mistaken because we will



never achieve that. They are waiting for us to begin the partition in the Middle East, but this will not happen. We have a Lebanon with its borders and all its sects, and we are working for ourselves and for others. There will either be a victory or a defeat: there are no half-way or divisive solutions.

"I am reaffirming that no one will drag us into proclaiming [our] secession. We will not fall into this problem because we think it is likely--as Professor Lanier, one of the professors of strategic studies at Hebrew University said--that there be a tacit understanding between Israel and Libya to force us to be the ones who begin seceding. Our choice is Lebanese and not sectarian. We stress that Lebanon will fly only with its own wings. We know that the second wing is weary and ailing and that we have to bear its burden. We hope that we will be up to bearing this two-fold burden and that we can contribute to the healing and liberation of our ailing wing."

#### Muhsin Ibrahim: The Solution Is Unlikely and There Are Conditions to the Dialogue

Mr Muhsin Ibrahim, the executive secretary general of the Central Political Council of the National Movement says, "Despite the events of Zahle and the political repercussions they yielded, I do not believe that we have actually come closer to the possibility of achieving national accord and an integrated political solution to the Lebanese crisis.

"It is true that the militia of Bashir al-Jumayyil did suffer a clear military defeat on the roads, the hills and the passes surrounding the city of Zahle. It is also true that the Phalangist [party] failed to implement the plan to expand southward and to connect with the mini-state of Sa'd Haddad just as it failed to achieve any political, military or security breakthrough of the national scene where an atmosphere of general encouragement to resist had and is now prevailing. It is also true that the boundaries of the internationalization paper which the Lebanese Front has brandished with the support of the United States, France and Israel have become clear and have shown that the internationalization that is being discussed is closer to extortion than to a practical measure that is possible and that can actually be implemented. Then it is also true that the Phalangists did not succeed in polarizing the Christians around them and that the majority of Christians remained outside Bashir al-Jumayyil's suicidal plan. They were most truthfully represented by President Sulayman Franjiyyah's declarations and positions, and this tightened the noose of political isolation around the Phalangists even in the ghetto areas that they control.

"All this is true, and it means that the political, military balance no longer favors the Phalangists inside the country and abroad. But I am absolutely certain that Bashir al-Jumayyil did not until this moment deduce from these facts what he should have deduced. That is, he did not review his calculations in the required manner so as to close in fact the book on the plan that he had: the plan to fortify the ghetto that he now



controls and then to set out from that ghetto to impose his Fascist control on all of Lebanon with the support of Israel and under its full protection of this plan. We do not wrong the National Movement when we call this plan the plan to Zionize Lebanon.

"From the active command of the Phalangists, and especially from Bashir al-Jumayyil, I am expecting more military and political adventures, notwithstanding the suicidal nature of these adventures which today has become clear and certain. But what fascism in history was not synonymous with suicide and did not end in collapse at the hand of its perpetrators?

"The tone of political moderation which we have been hearing in the last few days from some Phalangist corners, is in our opinion, deception that should not fool anyone on the national scene. When faced with a military or a political dilemma the Phalangists have made a habit of putting up a false appearance while waiting for a change in the balance of powers brought about by foreign or internal factors so they can resume their attack and their intransigence.

"All this means that our evaluation of the current Lebanese situation suggests that we are to expect rounds and rounds of an extended struggle between the Phalangists, their allies and their plan on the one hand and between the National Movement, its allies and its plan on the other.

"As we put this evaluation on record--an evaluation which we consider to be scientific, precise and accurate--we do not allow anyone to accuse us of blocking the road to accord and to a political solution. Unlike any other day in the past the National Movement today does not need to prove the sincerity of its effort to achieve national accord and the earnestness of the action it is taking for an integrated political solution to the Lebanese crisis. This is a matter that our people know well and that the Lebanese, Arab and international political circles that are in question and that are fair have experienced. They have become firmly convinced that the National Movement sees no alternative to a political solution. But what do we do if events run against our wishes?

"The proponents of the separatist plan--the plan to impose on the country the rule of a single Fascist party; the plan to establish a complex, racist, sectarian formula on the principle of discrimination, oppression and subordination; the plan to turn Lebanon into a second Israel in the region--are the ones who are truly responsible for thwarting the possibility for national accord and blocking access to it. The statement which some people make that the Lebanese crisis continues by virtue of an Israeli decision does not relieve them of their responsibility. This is true, but the Israeli decision is carried out by local tools, and they are the ones who are playing the role of these local tools.

"Does this mean that the solution to the Lebanese crisis will remain unattainable forever?

"Naturally, this is not what we mean. We do in fact believe that

successive changes in the balances of the military and political forces will be achieved in the interests of the forces that are interested in building Lebanon into a unified homeland for all its citizens. These changes will bring us closer to the required solution. However, so that no one would misunderstand what we are saying, we are prepared now to come to an agreement and [to accept] a solution on the basis of three conditions which we consider to be a national minimum below which we can go no further.

--"The first condition is to liquidate the divisive position which the separatist ghetto now represents. This means putting an end to the Phalangist mini-state with all its manifestations and its political, military, security, administrative and economic tools so as to make it actually possible to regain the unity of Lebanon.

--"The second condition is to abandon fully the racist, sectarian, fascist course that is hostile to all Lebanese nationalists, regardless of the sect to which they belong, and to all Arabs and to adhere instead to the Arab character of Lebanon as a pan-Arab framework for Lebanon's national destiny and to democracy as the foundation of Lebanon's political and social development. The distinguished relationship between Lebanon and Syria is to be acknowledged, and this relationship must be translated concretely into fraternal ties between the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples on the basis of honoring the agreements that are made between the Lebanese government and the PLO.

--"The third condition is to cut the relations that tie the Phalangists now to Israel entirely and completely. This includes all the political, military and security fields and is to be announced and practically pursued. There is to be then a shift to the rank of the Lebanese position which derives self-evidently from considering Israel the principal enemy of Lebanon and considering the Zionist threat to be the most burdensome and the greatest threat to its national destiny.

"These three conditions are not disabling conditions. They rather constitute simply an invitation to cling to the unity, the Arab character and the democratic development of Lebanon. That is, they call for abiding by the position of preserving the basic components of Lebanon's existence as a homeland and as a nation."

#### Qulaylat: Four Conditions: the 14 Indisputable Facts

The president of the Command Council of the Independent Nasirist Movement--al-Murabitun [says]:

"What is happening is a round of tests to make a more comprehensive determination of the unstable map of the region which came close to causing a world-wide conflagration.

"The events of the current situation with its military and political dimensions are no more than a manifestation of the crisis in the international

struggle in a number of regions where the cold war is on the verge of turning into a hot war.

"The political and military struggle in the Middle East is abridged on the Lebanese scene in a military fashion because of the specific characteristics of the Lebanese situation. We do not at all believe that the course of events of the current situation represents the work of or is the result of internal factors; [nor do we believe] that it is absolutely the result of an Arab decision. The file that has the list of resolutions for the area, where the struggle is abridged in Lebanon, does not confound the forces that are struggling, interfering or participating on the land except for a [few] perplexing cases by way of curiosity. This indicates to us that what is happening on the Lebanese scene does not ultimately constitute in its outcome any indication of the accomplishment of a comprehensive solution on the Lebanese scene with its Lebanese and Palestinian dimensions. The solution is a link in a series of solutions for the explosive areas of the world, from Afghanistan, to the Gulf, Poland and Turkey. It may be said here that the Gulf war did force a retraction of the priority of solving the Middle East crisis and its central episode, the question of Palestine.

"From following the events of the last 2 months in the south, in Beirut and in Zahle, the features of a political, international and Arab map appear in front of us. The current situation paved the way for a direct and open international political intervention in the struggle on the Lebanese scene. This struggle had hitherto been thwarted. What this intervention reflects involves the file of the Middle East question which we as Arabs, unfortunately, cannot look into.

"But we are expecting a period of stability while we wait for several indicators to become completed such as the French presidential elections--the influence of France on the European initiative is notable--and the Israeli elections.

"This stage or truce will run out and [the period of stability] continue if the hostile countries--the foreign countries and the Arab reactionary countries--accept the reality of the status quo either in favor of the Lebanese national question or in favor of the right of the Palestinian people to continue their struggle.

"This however does not mean that a few limited security and military explosions will not occur.

"As to whether it will be possible to solve the Lebanese problem outside the Middle East crisis, Mr Quilaylat said, "It cannot be a radical solution. The radical solution would be linked to the solutions of the world's problems. Nevertheless, a full interim solution must be based on the indisputable [principles] of a plan that is binding on all the forces and it must be based on implementing the 14 indisputable [principles] that were proclaimed by the lawful government and that reduce the conflicts between

the factions. We had warned the lawful government against letting these become empty slogans whose importance would be exhausted if they do not coincide with an executive plan.

"Accordingly, the conditions for this solution, in addition to a commitment by the factions to the 14 indisputable [principles] and to finding a plan to put them into effect, are: first, a commitment by both heads of the lawful government to represent all the factions nationally. The head of the local government is flawed in this respect. Second, the national army with all its institutions is to be propped up, especially since the recent confrontation did prove that the army in its current condition is not supported on national principles."

**First: Equality Inside the Country and Candor with Palestinians and Syrians**

Muhammad Nabih Bari, the president of the Command Council of the Amal Movement [says], "What is required is that nothing be stronger than the state."

"Neither a federation nor a confederation is the required solution; nor does a specific group's control of the Lebanese homeland or placing the remaining groups in one way or another under the control and power of that or up constitute a solution or a semi-solution.

"The solution in Lebanon is simply this: Lebanon is to become a simple, viable, unified state. It has to strengthen and to reinforce its institutions in such a way so as to impose its presence on everyone provided that this [strength] is derived from the equality of all [its citizens] and [is channeled into serving] the interests of the Lebanese citizen as an individual and not as [a member of] a sect. All people are to be equal in rights and duties.

"The equation which is currently standing in Lebanon and which the administration has been pursuing for 5 years--that of allowing the forces of the Lebanese Front to become stronger even if the administration itself were to be eroded in front of them and even if this were at its own expense, as was the case in 'Ayn al-Rummanah, for example, opposite the Palestinian forces that are found on the Lebanese scene--that equation is itself based on an erroneous notion which, on the one hand, classifies the resistance as hostile and concedes the authority of the Lebanese state to a Lebanese faction, [thereby yielding] a large part of the justifications of its existence to that faction under the pretext of playing the role of arbiter or judge. The correct [course] that is required is that there be no power stronger than that of the state in Lebanon. The foremost of the state's priorities is to bring about an end to every armed Lebanese force and to restrict power to the lawful government and its institutions. All the parties and movements are to continue their struggle for their principles by democratic means.

"It is the duty of the state to remove the fear that exists among the Lebanese of the Palestinians and of the resistance weapon. It is the state

that is responsible for the relationship between the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese people. In fact, it is responsible in all candor for every violation committed by a Palestinian that would hurt Lebanon. This responsibility is to be ensured by specific, open and clear agreements between the state and the Palestinian Resistance. The Lebanese people, or rather the Arab people in general--including the Palestinian peoples--will then abide by these agreements and condemn anyone who violates them as a group.

What has been said regarding the Palestinians applies to a certain extent to relations with Syria. The Syrian army is not an army of occupation so that the state would induce a Lebanese group to harbor hostility for it or to have the Lebanese Front presume that it is hostile to the state and its agencies. What is required is a distinguished and a very special relationship with Syria because of the brotherhood that exists in every field in the history, geography and relations of the two countries and because what is in the interests of one is also in the interests of the other.

Then the solution briefly lies in an intra-Lebanese accord that is quite remote from internationalization and has nothing to do with the struggles of countries. This accord would lead to the establishment of a just state that would be capable of bringing an end to the parties on the Lebanese scene among themselves. It would restrict the state's relations with the Palestinian Resistance by agreements [that are drawn up] within a framework of fraternity and coordination with Syria."

#### Shams al-Din: Lebanese Accord, not Internationalization

Shaykh Muhammad Naji Shams al-Din, vice president of the Supreme Shiite Islamic Council said, "The solution lies in an accord whose advocates take Lebanese and pan-Arab facts into consideration. Such an accord would be based on the following fact: Lebanon, the homeland, is the product of an agreement in the wishes of its citizens. Those who strive for and who work for this accord must take this fact into consideration: the accord has to be the product of an agreement in the wishes of the Lebanese, and this can be achieved through a formula that would guarantee justice and equality among all Lebanese sects and groups.

It is self-evident that such an agreement cannot be achieved through the considered political proposals that harbor a desire to control the destiny of Lebanon.

It is a fact that every effort that is made for accord must also take into consideration the reality of the struggle with Israel. Hence, any accord that ignores this fact cannot possibly lead to a real and a sound formula. It would be natural to say that it is impossible to look for a solution in the Lebanese crisis and to get out of the sedition in Lebanon without a united and proper accord, especially since the idea of internationalizing the Lebanese crisis does not at all serve the logic of



reaching an intra-Lebanese solution. The internationalization of the crisis will most certainly lead to further division among the Lebanese people themselves.

"If the state were to establish its control on the south and to bring an end to the Israeli factor there, which is directly represented by Sa'd Haddad, it will have brought an end to the disrupting factor, and this will have a positive effect on the process of accord and its achievement."

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## NSSP CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES CURRENT CRISIS

Kuwait AL-TALI'AH in Arabic 6 May 81 pp 34-37

[Interview with In'am Ra'd, Chairman of the National Social Political Party: "Defeating the Zionist-Separatist Alliance Plan Is the Solution;" Date and place of interview not given]

[Text] We debate the political [arm] of the Phalangist party, but we fight the military [arm].  
On all the contact lines the Lebanese army turns into an enclosure surrounding the separatist camp.  
We value Kuwait's position of rejecting internationalization.

Lebanon is currently experiencing [its] most dangerous political and military stages, especially after it became evident that one of the broad goals of the stepped-up military activity of the Israeli-separatist alliance was the internationalization of the Lebanese crisis.

How did the escalation begin? What were its results? What are the political and military prospects for the next stage in Lebanon? These questions and others were asked of one of the leaders of the Lebanese National Movement, Mr In'am Ra'd, the chairman of the National Social Syrian Party [NSSP]. He was asked to clarify the facts and to sketch a picture of what was happening and of the future of the crisis in Lebanon.

### The Results of the Escalation

[Question] What in your view caused the situation to erupt, and what are the results of this eruption in Zahle or in the other areas?

[Answer] First, it is known that the events of Zahle erupted in the beginning, as we know, as a result of a clash that occurred between the separatist parties, the Phalangists and the al-Hanash group of the Free Nationalists. The residents of Zahle paid and are still paying [the price] for the outcome of these clashes between these parties. This clash developed when the deterrent forces, which have been in Zahle since 1976, approached along with the increasingly grave security eruption that was

taking place between the parties of the separatist front. One of the officers and a number of soldiers in the deterrent forces were killed. The deterrent forces' response to this aggression was withdrawal from the city of Zahle because they wanted to avoid a clash with an armed organization inside a populated city. But the Phalangist party was not satisfied with this outcome after the armed lawful presence withdrew; the Phalangists imposed their unlawful armed presence on the city. Even that did not satisfy them. They extended their presence to the hills that join Jabal Lubnan and al-Biqā', going as far as revealing a desire to control all the districts of al-Biqā'. Their armed forces arrived with roadblocks, defense emplacements and guns at the outskirts of the district of Ba'labakk and the area of Shatura, or the al-Sham Road. The entire district almost fell under the hands of the Phalangist militias. From the outset we had warned against the military camp of Bashir al-Jumayyil coming to an agreement with that of Sa'd Haddad, which is spreading in the south with the instigation of Israel toward the Litani and al-Biqā'.

It became evident that the extension and the expansion were serving [the interests of] the Israeli strategy which wanted to separate Syria from Lebanon and to surround the Palestinian Resistance in preparation for liquidating it in accordance with statements made by senior U.S. officials regarding shedding the blood of the Resistance because in the opinion of those U.S. officials the Resistance was a terrorist organization. This plan also sought to pull Lebanon out of its pan-Arab surroundings and to let the Camp David aspect dominate the national aspect and Arab affiliation of Lebanon. The plan also sought to deal a direct blow to Syria's steadfastness. Thus the Phalangists provoked the deterrent forces in Zahle, and the battle that was fought on the hills and mountain tops surrounding Zahle broke out. Contrary to every other claim the battle was not aimed against Zahle by the deterrent forces.

What befell Zahle was marginal to this battle when the Phalangist forces used to interfere to strike the Arab deterrent forces. Al-Biqā' is now rising with its patriotic masses and the leaders of the National Movement and holding a series of popular conventions. These began in Ba'labakk and are continuing all along al-Biqā'. The people of al-Biqā' are calling upon Zahle to rid itself of the Phalangists and to restore itself as the pride and the capital of al-Biqā'. We all know that Zahle prospered by dealing with its district and not when it was isolated from its district and annexed to the Phalangist ghetto.

Today we see the people of Zahle as though they were in an airplane that had been hijacked. They have become hostages of the Phalangist militia hijackers who hide behind them from the blockade that has been imposed around them.

[Question] The outcome of the battle was the military and political defeat of the Phalangists, locally and internationally. What reaction do you anticipate from the Phalangist party?

[Answer: Confirmed information indicates--and in front of me is the third report in a week. [He was carrying a white notebook in his hand on which military information was recorded about the military mobilizations of the Phalangists and their movements in the North al-Matn district.] This report indicates that armed Phalangist troops are being massed in North al-Matn. We announced that [a shipment of] an Israeli arms deal had arrived a few days ago at the port of Aquamarina. This [shipment] included heavy field guns and a few tanks with the star of David on them. Some of the tanks were painted red and the others had been left as they were as though there was no need for camouflage. Therefore, we proclaimed a general call to arms a week ago because we are expecting a Phalangist strike in North al-Matn. We are also expecting a strike in the north. But each one of the two strikes has a function. In the north the Phalangists may be trying to strike to improve their morale just as they did the Ihdin massacre. But in North al-Matn the strike has a strategic function. With actual Israeli support the Phalangists are trying to achieve two objectives: a military objective, considering that there is a link between the summits of Zahle and those of al-Matn. This signifies a return to those hills so that the willfulness of the Phalangists surrounding Zahle can continue and the deterrent forces can be engaged [in combat]. It is the assumption of the Camp David alliance plans that the political objective or the strategically political outcome of this is that re-igniting the battle would open the case for internationalization under the pretext that the disturbances were continuing.

We believe here that internationalization in Lebanon will not be carried out through the United Nations because of the Soviet veto. The Soviets have announced their clear position. We do not want to thank them because the Soviet Union's position supporting the nationalist Arab questions and the pan-Arab questions is no longer a new position; it has been a firm constant position. Then the second part is the position of the lawful government. Prime Minister Shfiq al-Wazzan has declared, "There will be no internationalization without a request from the government. In this case internationalization on the Lebanese scene and on the UN scene is not imminent." Internationalization may be a bilateral or a trilateral process carried out by western forces under the leadership or the sanction of the United Nations.

We think that this process of landing troops is unlikely, and we have declared our willingness to fight this foreign invasion. However, we think that this may happen and that it would open the case for internationalization following a military Israeli-separatist escalation. It would then be said that there is a new security disturbance, and this would constitute a license for the Israeli enemy and his separatist ally to march through [the area] setting off explosions and causing destruction. Thus the meaning of internationalization is that the United States of America and a few European countries are providing a cover for an Israeli and an Israeli-separatist destruction. This is our understanding of the situation, and this is what actually happened. The explosion included all the contact centers. The separatist faction does not hesitate for a moment in carrying out the instructions of Israel which is making plans to aggravate the situation again.

## The National Palestinian-Syrian Cohesion

[Question] What national plans have been made to confront the Zionist, separatist attack in the south and in the capital?

[Answer] There is of course serious coordination with the Palestinian Resistance. As I said in my speech to the Palestinian National Assembly, we are not fighting the separatist front. We are fighting Israel and its agents. The basic subject is that of Israel. We are compelled to fight anyone who deals with Israel. Before the entry of the Israeli factor on the scene, our struggle with the parties of the Lebanese Front was a political and a democratic struggle. I want to call attention here to a statement made by Shamir. He said that the Israeli aggression had not only shelled the Palestinian Resistance, but that it had also shelled the Syrian troops. This was the first time for an Israeli official to affirm that he had targeted the Syrian troops because, as they say, the Syrians protect the Palestinian terrorist. President al-Asad's speech naturally emphasized that Palestine came first and Lebanon, second. Thus, this patriotic Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese cohesion is being countered on the part of the enemy by an attempt to strike at these three forces.

The coordination is ongoing on the land, but we are saying regarding the Palestinian Resistance that [coordination is taking place] between the people of south Lebanon who are members of the National Movement and the other national forces. It is taking place with the Arab deterrent forces that can be found in the Juzin-al-'Ayshiyah axis; and it is taking place with the Syrian Arab air force. They make up the foundation of steadfastness.

The Palestinian Resistance is performing a basic role in supporting the patriotic residents of the southern villages who are defending [their] dignity. In al-Jabal, however, the National Movement is the basic force. The nationalist forces that are found in al-Jabal who are from our party and from the remaining parties, are the ones who are shouldering the burden of confronting the separatist threat, which, it has become evident, is being supported by Israel. This means that the Israeli plan is [operating] not only in the south, but that it is also [operating] in Aquamarina in Juniyah.

## We Are Resisting the Fascist Party

[Question] Now that the National Movement has presented its political and organizational document and in view of the fact that the struggle has shifted to the stage of an all-out explosion, how is the National Movement dealing with the separatist front? Will you become involved in the struggle from the perspective of the political document, or is the matter different, especially in the light of what you expect the Phalangists' reaction will be after the blow which they received?

[Answer] We basically turned toward national accord a year ago, and you do recall the Beau Rivage document. It became evident to all the parties



and to you that the opponent was proposing dialogue but that he was actually aborting the accord by biting off the land. The National Movement tried to save everybody by the accord, but it found that it was losing parts. The accumulation of the lost parts would lead to the loss of the whole. This, briefly, is the equation. Thus the basic title for the political document of the National Movement is confronting the Separatist Plan. It is no longer possible for us to say we want a settlement, and they want a struggle. This would constitute surrender. This would constitute a new Camp David on the Lebanese scene. We have to invalidate this plan as a plan for an Israeli-separatist alliance. Our motto is to undo the tie that exists between the border strip and the ~~Madeen~~ (11p) in Beirut; to undo the foreseen and the unforeseen alliance between the forces of Bashir al-Jumayyil and the forces of Sa'd Haddad; and to undo the alliance between the Israeli [efforts to] finance and supply the Phalangist militias.

It is undoing this alliance that will constitute the gateway to accord. Otherwise, we would not be fighting the Phalangist forces, but we would be rather fighting the agents of Israel. Pierre al-Jumayyil has an independent explanation of this subject. He says that they are dealing with Israel, but that they are not agents for Israel. Accordingly, we are saying that defeating the separatist plan, which is an Israeli-separatist alliance is the only road to a solution.

Let us be clear: we do not want to exterminate the Phalangist party. The Phalangist party is an existing party. It is rightist and fascist; it used to take part in the governments, and we used to oppose it, reject it and resist it politically. But the Phalangist party, which has turned into a Haganah allied with the Israeli enemy, is the party we are resisting. If this party were restored to the status of a Lebanese party, there would be scope for discussion regardless of our disagreement with it. But the Phalangist party that has turned into an advance military barracks for the Israeli enemy in al-Jabal or Beirut is a party that we fight. Within this resistance we are saying that defeating the Israeli-separatist alliance and undoing the tie that exists between the Israeli enemy and those [people] provide the only road for accord. Basically, the principles of accord which Ilyas Sarkis had approved stipulated that.

The Bias of the Army

[Question] What is your evaluation of the government's position in confronting the recent events?

[Answer] We are critical of the government's position, but we are saying that a certain balance seemed to have appeared recently. In this regard we can only express appreciation for Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan who has been intent on sparing the lawful government the position of slipping into sectarian positions that appear to exist because of some of its parties.

There is no doubt that some sectors of the army took part in the fighting.

In several locations they were among the army of 'Ayn al-Rummanah that is subject to the Phalangists. But Prime Minister al-Wazzan was intent on containing the fire and on preventing the fighting from spreading to the whole army. In this context he cooperated with President Sarkis. With regard to the subject of Zahle also his position was firm: he opposed internationalization and opposed French intervention the first and the second time. We do appreciate this position.

We think that the uproar that was contrived around the events of Zahle by some figures was revealed by the facts when the French airplane which carried only 19 wounded persons arrived.

Regarding the subject of the south the UN position, whether [represented] by Gen Callahan or Mr Urquhart, was clear about the need for the army to enter into the UN forces' sphere of work. As a national movement we supported this position.

I am also saying that this was one of the fruits of the meeting between President Sarkis and President al-Asad. We believe that the events of Zahle were contrived to delay the entry of the army into the south. This was because there was clamor between the Phalangist party itself and Camille Sham'un against the entry of the army. Pierre al-Jumayyil had said that such entry would be a kind of madness. At that time Israel and Sa'id Haddad were refusing the entry of the army, and this meant that they all formed one orchestra with a single conductor. Thus the entry of the army into the south was a matter that was supported by the National Movement; it was a matter on which the movement and the lawful government were in agreement. But the problem of neutralizing the army in the struggle that took place in Beirut and Zahle is a matter for which the government was and is still striving. We have said that the army in all the contact lines and, for example, in Birkinta in Jabal Lubnan and in Bikfayya was turning into an enclosure for the Phalangist military camp and we emphasized that it must be spared from fighting.

#### The Arab Position on the Events

[Question] What do you think of the Arab position regarding what is happening on the Lebanese scene?

[Answer] Silence is good, isn't it? On this basis we can say that some of the Arabs are following this proverb, but that their [observance of it] is inappropriate because of the critical circumstances. We want to express here our appreciation and our high esteem for Kuwait's position. Kuwait rejected internationalization, and that was a discerning position; it was open; and it was timely.

The PLO tried to exert pressure on some of the Arab countries. By the way we cannot forget the position of the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, Democratic Yemen, President al-Chadhli and the secretary general of the Arab League.

The Arab silence in its totality stems from the interests that tie some of the Arab regimes to the United States or to this or the other European country. It is this tie that is the basic weakness of some of these Arab countries. Unless these regimes are liberated from this tie, this breach will continue to be the basis [of this weakness]. Arab oil, for example, is not being used in the battle for Palestine because there are ties. But the majority of the Arab regimes were silent, and the Arab reality did not take effective action not only in this problem, but also in all of the problems as well because of the military, oil and financial influence the United States exercises on some of the regimes.

85342

OSD: 4812/716

ROLE, DETAILS OF NEW NAVAL BASE OUTLINED

Jiddah AL-MADINAH in Arabic 11 Apr 81 p 6

[Article by 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Tunisi: "The King 'Abd al-'Aziz Naval Base Revives the Glory of the Moslems at Sea"]

[Text] Integral Naval Units, and Advanced Training Courses. The Dhat al-Sawari Project Is an Extension of the Base Project. The Most Modern Apparatus in the World for Raising Ships and Performing Maintenance on Them.

The King 'Abd al-'Aziz Naval Base, which was inaugurated by His Majesty King Khalid, is one of the edifices of our country's defense and is a center for training our capable youth. Above all, this base is a home for our men in the navy.

Although we are presently very interested in and concerned about air and land bases, we should, at the same time, not forget that naval warfare and defense by the navy is something which our illustrious ancestors engaged in. The historic battle of Dhat al-Sawari testifies to this fact, and this is something which our enemies first recognized more fully than did our friends. Today the King 'Abd al-'Aziz Base, under our enlightened regime, is undergoing intensive expansion in terms of living conditions and mechanization. This activity is being led by men who have dedicated their lives to defending the doctrine of the Unity of God, our king, and our homeland. In doing so their aim is to do God's will and to obey God's word, even while sailing over the splashing ocean waves.

This base, as one of the edifices of our country's defense, embodies an appeal to our high-minded youth to join the ranks of our navy--a navy which needs this capable and radiant future generation. The following article is a report by AL-MADINAH about this base and the men who are there.

Housing and Planting Trees

It is expected that work on the construction of the base's sewage treatment plant will be finished soon, and then work will begin on the project for planting trees inside the King 'Abd al-'Aziz Naval Base. Trees will first be planted in the area where the officers' quarters and enlisted men's housing are located. All of these houses are furnished, and each of them has three bedrooms. The officers' and enlisted men's housing is located next to a cultural activities and athletic center which also has a bowling alley.

There is a lot of construction activity going on in the northern area of the base since efforts are under way to complete the base's various recreational facilities and installations for other activities. Many of the housing areas on the base have not been completed yet. However, this does not mean that the base is not performing the missions which have been assigned to it.

The base currently has a central antenna system for reception of both Saudi television transmissions and transmissions from the Gulf countries, and there are five large mosques on the base. In 8 months the base's large central hospital will be opened up. In addition to this, multi-story housing complexes for bachelor officers will be opened, and they will have central air conditioning and all of the most modern facilities and conveniences.

#### Apparatus for Raising Ships

The base has one of the most modern apparatuses for raising ships that can be lowered deep down in the water. This apparatus, after it is put in the water, is able to raise a ship which is inactive and in port approximately 11 meters or more so that the ship is half out of water.

This apparatus for raising ships and, at the same time, for performing maintenance on them, is one of the most modern in the world. At the present time this apparatus has a capacity of about 4,500 tons. But it is possible to increase this capacity, and this will be necessary especially because our naval forces possess a large fleet of ships and mobile equipment and installations. Furthermore, the Ministry of Defense and Aviation is spending huge amounts of money on maintenance projects, spare parts, and the purchase of ships.

This wise action which is being taken by the ministry is being done because of the fact that world prices are steadily increasing at the present time, and this of course means that the prices of ships are going up every day.

#### Center for Ships at Sea

This center is a center for all of the ships which sail along the eastern coast of our country. Students come to this center after taking their courses at the Training Institute on the naval base. All of the apparatuses and equipment which they are trained to use in the institute are also located at this center. The students then start working with this equipment and these apparatuses which they previously were trained to use and which became their specialization.

At this center there are also numerous types of special vessels of different sorts such as minesweepers, torpedo boats, landing craft, and many boats for servicing the port and for other special purposes.

There are numerous courses for the graduates of this institute in the U.S. The base sends complete crews of officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men to the U.S. for training and for follow-up training. After they spend several months there, they return to their assignments. Their ships have names such as al-Qaysumah, Safwa, al-Dir'iyah, and al-Wadi'ah. These are names which we are proud of because of their connection with our homeland and with our traditions. As for the American ships which we will be buying, they are already being tested in the U.S. Later these ships will be sent to us one by one.



The Saudi naval command on the base has people who are very capable and well-versed in the art of detecting and destroying mines. These Saudi experts are able to open up channels in the mine fields in order to enable accompanying ships to plow through the mined areas and easily establish control over them.

Navigation in Saudi Arabia has also presently reached the stage where it possesses all of the modern electronic instruments and apparatuses which enable our Saudi naval men to accurately determination locations and targets. This is in addition to numerous other modern and advanced capabilities which the Saudi Navy possesses.

#### They Are Guided by the Star

One proof of the wondrous nature of the Glorious Koran, as shown by its splendid chapters and verses, is the fact that it says that man, in his everyday life, is able to utilize what is available to him. And the Saudi Navy, in spite of the fact that it uses highly-trained technical personnel as well as accurate and unique electronic instruments and apparatuses, nevertheless trains its personnel to rely upon themselves in case any of their equipment of this type is either not available or malfunctions. An example of this fact is that one of the naval navigational instruments which Saudi Navy men use is a manual device which is utilized to determine locations, intervals, proximities, and focal distances when at sea. As they do this, they refer to special books which contain information which enables them to determine the ship's location at sea.

This is an exact process which requires a high degree of intelligence and superior skill in dealing with the measurements placed at various intervals on the apparatus, and the operation is carried out using a particular method of calculation.

#### The Naval Institute

This naval warfare institute and specialization center has several departments. They include the naval warfare training center, the specialization center, and the center for various technical specializations and types of specialized training. The basic aim of training students in this institute is to spare having to send them abroad for specialized training.

The center has actual equipment and apparatuses which are found on ships, and also has some apparatuses and equipment which resemble other actual equipment used on ships. The reason for this is so that the purpose of the center can be achieved, [that is, training naval personnel to use the equipment and apparatuses on board ships.] The institute also has a center for giving training in fire control. Such fire control enables a ship in combat to automatically fire at a number of land and air targets and to automatically track them. The Dhat al-Sawari project is an extension of this large project for the Saudi Navy. This gives the naval base additional capabilities in accordance with the types of ships which the base has--including integral and available ship units.

#### Courses in the Institute

The institute offers numerous courses. When large numbers of students register for the institute's courses, the institute organizes the courses into stages. The first stage is that of theoretical studies, and then the courses take up practical studies in the field. The first class has already graduated from the fire control training

center, then these graduates began new advanced courses. Thus the graduates from this institute end up having a great deal of expertise in all specializations.

The institute has the capability of graduating numerous classes at any one given time. The students receive training in electronic firing methods and learn how important this is in methods of modern combat. During the training there is actual participation in [simulated] electronic warfare dealing with enemy objects which are underwater, including submarines. There are instruments which detect whether or not there is a foreign object under the surface of the sea.

At the institute there is radar equipment solely for the purpose of training. Students learn very simple and practical ways to assemble and disassemble this radar equipment. This exercise is a very handy and flexible way of teaching the students about radar.

There are also two pieces of equipment here which are being installed on ships, and have never been installed on ships before. One of them is for keeping ships from running into each other at sea, and the other warns ships to slow down. They contain a high-speed calculator. In case there are mathematical equations in code, they can be very easily and quickly solved [by means of this high-speed calculator] instead of having the trainee waste a lot of time solving the equations himself.

#### Training in Tactics

In the place which is set up for this type of training, everything is available which is required for entering battle. An actual battle is simulated for the trainee, and he participates in it. He follows the battle in order to determine whether or not mistakes have been made, and he takes steps to rapidly correct the situation. There is also surface radar, which is a navigational instrument for detecting targets. This apparatus is used only for training and for giving the trainees the necessary familiarization concerning it. [To learn to use this radar] requires a great deal of ability--a fact which the average person does not realize.

The base also has air radar apparatuses which are used to determine whether or not airplanes are crossing a country's frontiers and whether or not they are enemy airplanes. The radar gives off signals which determine the elevation of the airplanes. These signals are changed from time to time in order that they remain secret signals and in order to comply with regulations.

#### The Torpedo Section

After a ship determines the location of a submarine, the mission of the ship's torpedo section begins. It fires this torpedo in the direction of the submarine at a very high speed. The torpedo makes a complete turn until it finds the location of the submarine and then it goes straight toward it. The artillery on board ship which is basically there for firing at aerial targets can be used to fire at and destroy surface targets as well.

There are also numerous modern advanced weapons, the purpose of which is to fire at missiles. These weapons have a very high rate of fire and a very dense concentration of fire--they can fire 3,000 rounds a minute. They thus constitute an impregnable fortress against any missile which--God forbid--might be fired at the ship which has them.

## GRADUATION OF INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES CLASS DISCUSSED

Riyadh AL-Riyad in Arabic 28 Apr 81 p 3

[Article: "Next Saturday Prince Nayif Will Preside Over the Graduation Ceremony of the Largest Class [to Date] of the Internal Security Forces College--Which Includes 273 Officers"]

[Text] His royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the minister of the interior, at 3 pm next Saturday, will preside over a graduation ceremony held by the Internal Security Forces College. This ceremony will be for the largest graduating class of officers since the college was founded in 1355 A.H. Brig Gen Muhammad 'Ali al-Suhayli, the rector of the Internal Security Forces College, told AL-RIYAD that 273 officers will be in this graduating class, and that this will be the largest class to graduate since the founding of the college. In this year's graduating class there will also be students from our fellow-Arab countries Bahrain and Qatar. Invitations were sent to the authorities in the Ministries of the Interior of those two countries to participate in the graduation exercises. Brig Gen al-Suhayli added that the officers who will be graduating will be given assignments in various branches of the Ministry of the Interior such as the Crime Division, Traffic Division, Prison & Jail, Frontier Force and Coast Guard, General Investigation Division, Passports [and Nationality] Division, Narcotics Division, Special Security Forces, and Civil Defense Division. Some of them will be assigned to the college as teaching assistants.

Brig Gen al-Suhayli said that about 1,000 individuals applied for admission to the college this year, but that only 350 of them were accepted. He indicated that this great interest in enrolling in the college was an indication of how interested and eager young Saudis are to embark upon a military career in order to serve their faith, their king, and their homeland. He added that the support which the college has been receiving from his highness the minister of the interior, Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and his highness the deputy minister of the interior, Prince Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, has conferred a special status on the college which has made it the object of admiration and made many young people want to enroll there. Also, officers who graduate from this class will feel [proud] when they vigilantly do their part to assure that our citizens can pursue their lives with a feeling of complete security and stability, and will feel [proud] when they guard the frontiers of our country and resist whoever wants to harm our homeland. He said: "I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate these young people of ours who are graduating, and I wish the success and prosperity in their professional and family lives."

END

(001) 4802/698

# NEW ROAD CONSTRUCTION DETAILS GIVEN

Jiddah AL-MADINAH In Arabic 11 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by 'Ali Salim Sharifi: 'Nine Roads Are Being Built in the Eastern Province']

[Text] Dammam--The Highway Department in the Eastern Province is currently building a number of roads. They are the following: The al-'Udayliyah-Abqayq road. This road will be 110 kilometers long, will take 18 months to build, and will cost a total of 73,445,000 riyals.

The Bafuf-al-'Byun-al-'Al-'Aqir road. This road will be 116 kilometers long, will take 20 months to build, and will cost a total of 128,189,000 riyals.

The Dammam-Ra's Tamurah road. This road will be 108 kilometers long, and will take 30 months to build. Work on this road began on 18 Shawwal 1397 A.H., and the road will cost a total of 460,500,000 riyals.

The Abu Hadriyah-al-'Nu'ayriyah road. This road will be 70 kilometers long, and will take 20 months to build. Work on this road began on 11 Rabi' al-Thani 1400 A.H., and the road will cost 61,102,000 riyals.

The Bahran Radar Station road. This road will be 5 kilometers long, will take 7 months to build, and will cost 4,004,000 riyals. Completion of the Irrigation and Drainage road in al-Ahsa'. This road will be 148 kilometers long.

The Dammam-Sayhat-'ANk road. This road will be 18 kilometers long, and will be built in 18 months. Work on this road began on 21 Shawwal 1400 A.H., and the total cost of the road will be 69,495,000 riyals.

The al-'Asiciyah-Nisf al-Qamr Beach road. This road will be 45 kilometers long, and will take 18 months to build. Work on the road began on 4 Dhu al-Qa'dah 1400 A.H., and the total cost of the road will be 57,921,000 riyals.

The Bahran-Dammam-Bahran By-Pass freeway which will be composed of three sections. The first section of the road will be 11 kilometers long, and will take 24 months to build. Work on this section of the road began on 17 Rajab 1400 A.H., and it will cost a total of 88,280,000 riyals. The second section of the road will be 12 kilometers long, and will take 24 months to build. Work on this second section of the road began on 30 Dhu al-Qa'dah 1400 A.H., and this section of the road will cost a

total of 211,683,000 riyals. The third section of the road will be 8 kilometers long, and will take 24 months to build. Work on this third section of the road began on 30 Dhu al-Qa'dah 1400 A.H., and its total cost will be 169,538,000 riyals.

This information was given to AL-MADINAH by Mr Sami Amin, head of the Highway Department in the Eastern Province. He added that work on other roads will begin during the current fiscal year. These roads are the following:

The Port-Dhahran Intersection freeway, which will be 7 kilometers long.

The al-Qashlah-Airport freeway, which will be 7 kilometers long. Improvement and expansion of the Dammam-al-Khubar road, which will be 16 kilometers long.

The Kuraym-al-Qusaybi road, which will be 54 kilometers long.

The al-Qusaybi-Judah road, which will be 52 kilometers long.

The Judah-'Ayn Dar road, which will be 42 kilometers long.

The 'Ayn Dar-Dammam Airport road, with the Salasil junction, which will be 55 kilometers long.

The New Airport-Dammam road, which will be 43 kilometers long.

The Safwah-al-'Awamiyah-al-Qatif-'ank road, which will be 20 kilometers long.

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CSD: 4802/698



FOREIGN LABOR PROBLEMS CITED

Al-Sharjah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 23 Apr 81 pp 1, 12

[Article by Mahir al-Kiyali: "Increased Number of Foreigners Threaten the State; Companies Must Be Obligated to Employ Citizens and Arabs"]

[Text] Shaykh Sultan Ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the Supreme Council, stated yesterday that an increased percentage of foreigners in any Arab state over the percentage of Arabs is a danger to that state, and must be met by appropriate solutions before it is too late.

He said that in a speech delivered yesterday, on the occasion of the opening of the fourth session of the second meeting of the Council of the Secretariat General of the Municipalities in Sharjah,

In his speech, he said that the basic point which must be discussed, and given serious attention, is the issue of making use of Arab expertise and qualifications located both within and outside of the state, and to gradually substitute them for the foreign workers, in order to safeguard religion, Arabism, and state customs and traditions.

He added: "We note, aside from the high percentage of foreign labor, that our brothers are seeking the opportunity to work in this part of their Arab Nation. However, ultimately, they go back without results, and others are forced to search for work in Western nations, filled with Zionist tendencies, which influence them with its ideas, and turn them away from their Arabism."

He expressed his desire for Arab personnel to come to the Emirates to share in their development and growth. A clause could be placed in every company contract, stipulating the necessity to verify the percentage of Arab workers, so that they can gradually replace foreign workers.

Shaykh Sultan said that the task assigned to the Municipalities' secretariat was to coordinate municipal laws in such a way as to give citizens and Arabs a new opportunity to work and move freely among all the Emirates.

He said that assembling the municipalities was visible progress through the unity in the Emirates.

He called on the council members to see the need to work toward strengthening the unity of this gathering, so that it would not merely be a formality, confirming each municipality's regionalism, but rather that it expand and become flexible, giving equal opportunity to citizens in all corners of the state.

Shaykh Sultan al-Qasimi concluded his speech by emphasizing the importance of pushing action, aimed at achieving the best interests of the nation and citizenry.

7005

CSO: 4802/704

DUBAI MUNICIPAL BUDGET COMPLETED

Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 19 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Farid Wajdi: "Billion Dirhams For Dubai's Municipal Budget; 62 Percent Increase in Salaries"]

[Text] The municipality of Dubai has completed preparing its budget for 1981, which includes several general developmental projects in Dubai. It was decided to submit the draft budget to Shaykh Rashed Ibn Sa'id Al Maktum, the vice president and prime minister, after approval by the municipal council, preparatory to its promulgation.

A source said that the total budget for this year is 1,006,956,000 dirhams, a total increase of 298 million over last year's budget, and that the budget includes about 122,293,000 dirhams for salaries, allowances, bonuses, proposed increases for municipal workers' salaries, and pay adjustments for some others. The budget also included three proposals in the salaries item:

\*A measure for pay adjustments among conditional officials and workers, who were carrying out their duties as of the end of last September, in order to make them equal with their other colleagues in the departments. That increase is 15 percent, costing a total of 629,560 dirhams.

\*Increasing the salaries of permanent officials in the municipality by 20 percent, costing an estimated 14,709,900 dirhams.

\*Increasing workers' salaries by 20 percent, costing an estimated 8,029,500 dirhams.

Therefore, the salary budget for this year will be about 62 percent higher than last year.

The source added that this year's budget also included 100 million dirhams to compensate citizens, whose property was damaged by public projects in the city, and 100 million to build public housing for the citizens. In addition, there is 20 million for additions to public housing owned by the citizens.

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

### CONFERENCE DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Al-Sharīqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 6 May 81 p 5

[Article by Rafīf al-Ghadri: "Our Food Policy Faces a Difficult Future! State's Problem With Food Security To Be Doubled in 1990, Under Present Conditions and Policy of Agricultural Production"]

[Text] What in fact does food security mean, and what are the dimensions of the problem, and its indicators in the Gulf area, and the Arabian Peninsula?

The Arab-Gulf and Peninsula Food Security Conference, held in Dubai, attempted to answer this question through studies, debates and various draft recommendations offered by the participating members.

The problem of food security, as the conference studies and discussions surfaced, is not only economic, but is, in essence, a political problem. So long as the Arab region remains dependent on importing its food, or a large part of it, from abroad, its independence will be hostage to the will of others.

The Arab Emirates, like other Arab nations, suffer from a permanent food shortfall, which must be provided by imports from abroad. The shortfall increases year after year, without any real, practical efforts to end this problem.

The Emirates' delegations, representing several governmental authorities, broached this problem to the First Conference for Food Security, submitted several specific studies in this field, and participated in positive dialogue with the other delegations regarding this problem.

Perhaps the most important study presented by the Emirates was one prepared by Dr Muhammad Kamel Rihaṇ, a professor at the UAE University, regarding certain aspects of the current and anticipated food situation in the state, supported by statistics about food production and its prospects, food imports and their limitation and prospects, and then estimates of food consumption. He then measured the size of the food gap between production, imports and consumption.

### Agriculture, and Meeting the Crises

The agricultural industry, by its nature, including the interaction between human resources, land and water resources, and natural conditions, differs from many other industries, since it gives broad scope for application of most of the biological

and social sciences. This is not the only thing; agriculture as an industry, fulfills many conditions relating to free, competitive markets. In addition to that, and this is very important, more than any other, it is considered capable of meeting economic crises, because agricultural products are capable of being continuously produced to meet crises circumstances, contrary to the situation with regard to non-agricultural products, especially in times of product-price decline.

As for the nature of supply and demand on agricultural products, and flexibility of supply and demand on food commodities is reduced, because consumer demand is tied to this food commodity, which has no suitable substitute. As for demand, there is even more reasons for reduced flexibility, such as the long periods of agricultural production, the high percentage of committed capital, the unsuitability of most agricultural commodities for long-range storage, etc.

#### Big Demand for Agricultural Investment

The statistics, supplied by Dr Rihan in his study, indicate that total domestic production increased between 1974-79 from 31123 million dirhams to 56288 million dirhams, an increase of 181 percent.

Domestic production from the agricultural sector alone increased from 208 million in 1974, to 508 million dirhams in 1979. This clearly means that efforts were made to encourage agricultural production, although they were inadequate, by any standard, to achieve the goal of food security.

Domestic production of the agricultural sector could be increased to larger averages, when the necessary investments are provided, in order to achieve this growth. That is confirmed by what has been achieved, relatively, in the processing industries, which increased their production from a 421 million dirham average between 1974-76, to about a 2451 million dirham average between 1977 and 1979. In comparison, domestic production from the agricultural sector, which was 68.6 percent of the processing industries' sector, during the 1974-76 period, declined to a 19.7 percent average for 1977-79.

#### No Hope for Fruit Production Increase

Clearly, agricultural production in the Emirates is basically concentrated on fruit and vegetables, in addition to a slight capacity for grain crops, such as wheat. Fruit trees and grains accounted for 62.5 percent of production, while vegetables made up 23.7 percent.

Statistics indicate that date production increased from 30,200 tons in 1977 to 40,200 tons in 1979, an average annual increase of 5,000 tons. Fruit production, on the other hand, was marked by relative stability, during the years 1977 to 1979, when the average was 8,000 tons.

Dr Rihan alluded to the fact that date and fruit production prospects, considering that previous conditions will continue, indicate that date production might reach 80,000 tons by 1985, and 93,000 tons by 1990, while fruit, in view of its relative stability, might reach 9,200 tons in 1985 and about 10,200 tons by 1990. This would be an extremely modest increase in production.



Vegetable production amounted to 39,000 tons in 1974, and increased to 83,000 tons by 1978. Leading the list of vegetables produced are tomatoes, eggplant, cucumbers, cauliflower, zucchini, onions, melons and cantaloupe. Most of the increase in vegetable production was concentrated on tomatoes, eggplant, cucumbers and onions.

#### Increase in Food Imports

In his study, which the food security conference discussed, Dr Rihan looked at food imports in the Emirates. His statistics indicate that imports increased from 240,000 tons in 1972, to 826,000 tons in 1978, an increase of 344 percent. Most of these imports were foodstuffs and live animals. They represent the bulk of the imports, followed by oil, tobacco and beverages. Fruit and vegetable imports represented 19.4 percent of the total food imports in 1978, equivalent to 292,000 tons. This proves that, despite increased domestic production of fruit and vegetables during the same period, imports increased by higher averages. Consequently, this means a continued, or rather an increased, dependence on food imports to fill domestic market needs.

Dr Rihan's study stressed that most imports of fruit and vegetables were concentrated in the summer months, when domestic production declines and importation from abroad increases. This, of course, is very serious. State production of fruit, especially, is inadequate for domestic needs year round. This results in increased imports year after year, because of increased population on the one hand, and increased personal income on the other. The opposite situation relates to vegetables, since state production of some varieties is increasing, while at times, the demand drops off during certain months.

Forecasts regarding state imports of food, indicate that in 1990 they will amount to about 1,222 tons. Since vegetables and fruit represent the largest portion of those imports, estimates indicate that they will reach about 550,000 tons by 1990, at a minimum, and 611,000 tons at a maximum. That represents an estimated maximum of 43 percent of total food imports by 1990. This clearly defines the size of agricultural expansion required in this field.

#### The Crisis After Ten Years

Dr Rihan then turned to food consumption in the state. It indicates that anticipated consumption in 1990, at the same previous growth rates that the study used, will amount to a minimum of 1679 tons of food, and a maximum of 1700 tons. By comparing domestic production with total food consumption, the result underscores the fact that the Emirates, in light of prevailing production circumstances, will remain dependent on imports from abroad for a large part of its food requirements.

The degree of anticipated food self-sufficiency fluctuates between a minimum of 23 percent and a maximum of 23.8 percent in 1980. In 1985, it will fluctuate between 26.4 and 25.3 percent, and in 1990, between 29.1 and 28.9 percent. Although this indicates a rise in the rate of self-sufficiency, the percentage of increase is modest, and the country's problem with respect to food security will remain in existence for many years.

As for financial data for consumption forecasts, based on 1977 import prices, with all reservations about this yardstick, the value of the food gap between production and consumption, in 1985, will amount to a maximum of 2.97 billion dirhams. In 1990, it is expected to reach a maximum of 3.43 billion, or a minimum of 3.37 billion dirhams. It is expected that the cost of the food gap, by 1990, will be double that of 1977, and in using 1977 prices, the actual situation is not reflected, due to world monetary inflation and the continual rise in prices.

Dr. Rihan's study cautions against the danger of dependence on foreign sources, in planning for the necessary food needs, because the financial burdens of that will double within only 10 years, even with fixed prices. If funds were available for that, the problems would still intensify and become more dangerous, since food has become a strategic commodity, with a limited number of world powers having a monopoly over its sale. Consequently, the will and independence of the needy nation will become a hostage to the will of the exporting nation. This is the problem's most dangerous dimension.

The report concluded by stating that it was extremely necessary to establish a domestic strategy to increase food production, in addition to the Arab strategy for agricultural growth, because food security in the Emirates must be looked at both from a domestic and an Arab perspective. There is the possibility of achieving an adequate domestic capacity for food security, and completely solve the problem with Arab integration.

7005

CSO: 4807/704

INITIAL RESULTS OF 1981 POPULATION CENSUS DISCLOSED

San'a' AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 10 Apr 81 p 3

[Article: "Text of Speech by Brother 'Abdallah Husayn al-Halali in Ceremony to Announce Initial Results of Republic's Population Census"]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful, and prayers and peace be upon His great Prophet;

Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president of the republic, the general commander of the armed forces and the chairman of the General Federation of the National Development Cooperatives;

Brother Judge 'Abd-al-Karim al-'Arshi, the vice president of the republic and the speaker of the Constituent National Assembly;

Brother 'Abd-al-'Aziz 'Abd-al-Ghani, the vice president of the republic;

Brother Dr 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani, the prime minister;

Brother members of the Consultative Council and brother ministers;

Gentlemen,

In the name of the Higher Population Census Committee, I welcome you all to this gathering in which we will announce the outcome of the population census that has been conducted successfully under the patronage of brother president and leader col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

The political leadership's decision to entrust the population census task to the national development cooperatives has been a sound decision reflecting awareness of the fact that cooperative members are spread throughout every village, hamlet and district of the republic and awareness of the social changes created by the cooperative movement. Though the political leadership has been eager for the success of the population census in order to know the human resources possessed by our country, what is of greater concern to this leadership is to develop these resources so that every citizen in our country may turn into a creative force in realizing comprehensive development and in building the democratic, cooperative, just and prosperous society relying on this citizen's good efforts and intrinsic capabilities.

The success of the population census has reflected sincerely the depth of the spirit of cooperation in building and development existing between the leadership and the people. It has also reflected the leadership's eagerness for broad participation by every citizen. This eagerness embodies practically the goals of the immortal 26 September revolution.

Brother president, gentlemen,

The great cooperation shown by the brother citizens in every village and district and the great efforts exerted by the brother census officers and cooperative supervisors have led to the realization of the second demographic survey of the human resources in our country. This survey [mash] has covered all parts of the republic and has produced various population data, including the number of resident citizens, migrations, emigrations and age groups of those born before the 26 September revolution and those born after it.

This survey has been conducted in accordance with a careful plan prepared and implemented in 6 months. Nearly (3,000) surveyors and supervisors, most of them members of the general assemblies and administrative committees of cooperatives, took part in conducting the census. This is in addition to other youth selected and trained in carrying out population census operations from the areas in which the census was conducted. Moreover, nearly 200 cars belonging to cooperatives were used over approximately 13,500 kilometers of roads built by the cooperative movement in all parts of the country. The entire census with its various phases, embodied in preparation, training and implementation, was carried out by Yemeni capabilities and expertise. The Central Planning Agency participated positively and effectively with the General Federation in the census.

The brother officials in the state's various ministries and institutions, the brother governors and the secretaries and elders of villages, hamlets and city quarters contributed big efforts to the success of the census.

Thanks to everyone who has participated closely or remotely in the cooperative population census.

Brother president and leader, gentlemen:

Before reviewing the initial results obtained, we must underline certain facts we have concluded from these results because it is impossible to know any results without knowing the factors that have accompanied this work directly or indirectly.

First, Demographic Conditions and Population Growth Rate:

The cooperative population census has registered the members of a family residing in the urban area as well as the members who have migrated or emigrated. Studies conducted by the Central Planning Agency in 1975 showed that the population natural growth rate was low. The agency pointed out at the time that this low rate was due to the fact that a large number of married males lived abroad most of the year, leaving behind fertile wives who gave birth only at long intervals, and due to low health standards in the country generally as a result of malnutrition, the lack of

projects for clean water and the lack of minimum healthcare and curative service in a large part of the country. But in the past 6 years, numerous and varied projects have been set up in our country in the fields of healthcare, social welfare, improved nutrition and clean potable water. This has resulted in raising the natural population growth rate which is tantamount to the difference between the birth rate and the mortality rate.

#### Second, Population's Psychological and Social Conditions:

As a result of the change in the citizens' attitudes toward the economic, health and social importance of the population census, as a result of the disappearance of many of the erroneous concepts prevailing in the past vis-a-vis the census, of the spread of organized and collective cooperative action in all parts of the republic and, consequently, of the role this action has performed in enhancing the citizens' awareness, the right conditions were present for conducting the population census and for including all parts of the republic, with no exception, in this census.

However, some difficulties--considered normal in any population census--did emerge and result in failure to register a number of citizens in the census records due to social considerations, including the reluctance of some families to reveal the true number of females in the family, and due to other social factors prevalent in most of the developing countries. The number of people not covered by this census due to social considerations is estimated at 3.5 percent of the total population.

#### Third, Technical Considerations:

Collective cooperative action has covered all parts of the republic and it includes sincere cooperative elements that are devoted to serving their areas. The political leadership has appreciated this cultural phenomenon in our people and entrusted the cooperatives with the task of conducting the population census because of the cooperatives' knowledge of their areas and their residents. These cooperative elements were trained to carry out the census operations in accordance with a carefully drawn up program for the various phases of the census. The period of field work was set at 10 days. Therefore, the population movement and the negligence and failure we expect to have been shown by some surveyors, especially in the major cities and in the provincial and district capitals, has led to the failure to include a number of families and citizens in the census. These are technical factors of which no population census, no matter how careful, can be free, not even in the more advanced countries. It has been estimated that 4.5 percent of the population has not been included in the census due to technical factors. The estimate has been made after a study made on random samples. All the abovementioned factors had been expected at the outset of the census operations. However, these social and technical factors are no less significant than the outcome shown by the cooperative population census as a result of the efforts exerted to conduct it and of the solidarity displayed by all to make it successful.

#### Initial Results of Cooperative Population Census

The YAR population has reached 8,556,974 people, of whom 6,456,189 live in the country and 1,395,123 people live abroad. As classified by the census, the population living in the country and abroad consists of the following:



Population registered in the census records: 7,851,312 people.

Population not covered by the census due to technical factors: 387,191 people.

Population not covered by the census due to social factors: 318,471 people.

Population grand total: 8,556,974 people.

We should keep in mind that the total numbers added due to the abovementioned factors have been divided among the various governorates according to the population density of each governorate.

#### First, Initial Results of Governorate Populations:

The initial results of the cooperative population census indicate that the populations of the governorates are as follows:

Chart No 2 Demonstrating Initial Results of Cooperative Population Census in Province Centers, With Sex Ratio:

No	City [sic]	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio [sic]
1	San'a'	151,525	126,293	27 918	120
2	Ta'izz	66,221	53,352	119,573	124
3	Al-Hudaydah	67,184	59,202	126,386	113
4	Abb	19,029	15,256	34,285	125
5	Dhamar	22,229	17,686	39,915	126
6	Hajjah	11,981	14,039	26,020	85
7	Sa'dah	5,197	5,178	10,375	100
8	Al-Mahwit	4,045	3,287	7,332	123
9	Al-Bayda'	6,171	6,290	12,461	98
10	Ma'rib	75	57	132	131
11	Al-Jawf	2,497	2,337	4,834	107
Grand Total		356,154	302,977	659,131	117

It is noticed from the above chart demonstrating the distribution of the population in the governorates that the biggest governorate in terms of population is the Governorate of San'a', with 21 percent of the total population, followed by the Governorate of Ta'izz, with 18 percent of the total population, then by Abb, with 16 percent of the total population, then by al-Hudaydah, with 13 percent of the total population, then by Hajjah, with 10 percent of the total population, and then by the Governorate of Dhamar, with 9 percent of the total population. The populations of the other governorates range from 1 percent-4 percent of the total population.

The chart also makes it clear that the percentage of females is lower than that of males, especially if we take into consideration the number of emigrant males, whether at the level of the governorates or of the republic. The reason for the higher male percentage is the fact that in many countries, the rate of male births is often higher than that of female births. Yemen may be one of the countries affected by this trend.

This means that there are 125 males for every 100 females. This is a normal and reasonable ratio.

#### Second, Initial Results of Governorate Capitals:

The initial results of the cooperative population census in the capitals of the governorates have shown the following:

[Preceding Chart No 2 cited again.]

It is evident from the above chart that the city of San'a' is the biggest city in Yemen, with a population of 277,818, followed by the city of al-Hudaydah, with a population of 126,386, and then by Ta'izz, with a population of 119,573. Ma'rib is the smallest town, with a population of 132 people.

It is noticed from examination of the sex ratio in the capitals of the governorates, taking into consideration the number of emigrants, that the number of males is a little higher than that of females, with the highest difference evident in Ma'rib where the male-female ratio is 131 [to 100]. The lowest male-female ratio is in the city of Hajjah where it is 85 [males to 100 females]. The average male-female ratio in the capitals of the governorates has amounted to 117 [males to 100 females]. This is considered a normal ratio compatible with the male and female birth rates.

Having reviewed the initial results of the cooperative population census, we must underline the following points:

1. The population figures disclosed in these charts are the results of manual addition and there may be some slight errors, either upward or downward. The errors will be corrected when the final data is prepared by the electronic computer, keeping in mind that it will not differ greatly from the initial results announced today.
2. The declared figures on the numbers of people not covered by the census due to social and technical factors are hypothetical figures assessed on the basis of careful study and are compatible with the reality and with the social conditions.

#### Third, Evaluation of Initial Results of Cooperative Population Census:

The cooperative population census has made use of the results of the February 1975 census in many respects. Moreover, the efforts of the members of cooperatives who have taken part in this census and their high appreciation of the responsibility entrusted to them by the political leadership, social stability and enhanced awareness among the citizens have greatly helped in the success of the census operations and in producing accurate and correct figures. What confirms the success of the census are the random samples taken in most of the governorates under the control of the cooperative census supervisors and which [word or words missing] that will confirm the correctness of the data of the cooperative population census.

Fourth, Supplemental.

The initial results of the cooperative population census include charts demonstrating population totals in the governorates, districts and subdistricts. Care has been taken to make sure that the charts show the population totals in the subdistricts, along with their grand total, and the populations totals in the districts which represent in the end the grand total of the population of a province.

God willing, a book will be printed shortly for every governorate separately and will contain the names and numbers of residents [sic] of every site, village, hamlet, sub-district and district of that governorate.

God is the giver of success and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

Federation Secretary General and Committee  
Chairman

'Abdallah al-Halali

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**DATE FILMED**

June 12, 1981